

WGRGNI
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1980

THE BLACK KNIGHT



editorial

Dear folks,
Welcome back.... especially to those who are returning for the first time this year.

Fortune is still not shining with us at this time... in fact we are in the midst of a most viscous attack, instigated by our beloved Vice-Chancellor, Toady Low, against the Students' Association. You will have seen the four page broadsheet (distributed early last week) that outlines the problems and you will also read more about it in this issue. To put our position succinctly, the Students' Association has been given until the end of July to answer a Council directive that we state to them whether we want a voluntary membership fee imposed on top of the General Services Fee (GSF). Obviously we oppose such measures!!! However, the position is more complex

than one would at first expect. If we tell University Council that we don't want a voluntary membership fee we are still not assured of their support for us in this matter. It is still quite likely that members of the University Council will decide at a special meeting not to recognise the Students' Association unless we have the voluntary component introduced. Money which you pay as a General Services Fee, and which in part funds the many amenities and services that we offer, is held initially by our administrators who can and do use their powers to direct what amount we finally receive: already government legislation prevents us from paying our AUS membership fee out of the GSF money - do you want more restrictions on how our money is spent,

do you want some control over OUR OWN S:A?

This Wednesday, at 8.00pm., the S.A. is holding its first meeting for the semester. It will be in the Union Bistro and we urge YOU ALL to attend and discuss this issue so that when we vote on it (at the meeting) we can present the Council with a unified opposition to their scheming plans.

The accommodation campaign continues. Outline provides a brief account of what's been happening.

Good luck for the Second Semester... with a little help we may just be able to exterminate the toady, black knight before he goes totally off the deep end and takes us with him.

P.S. Spain was quite okay!!!



Woroni Volume 32 Number 9 22 July 1980. Published by Louise Tarrant for the A.N.U. Students' Association.

Editorial Collective: Sandy Tiffin, Greg Falk, Nick Gillard.

The dirty edges came with help from Anita, Julia, Mark, Alex, Louise, Jeff, Chris, Kate, Ian, and Jerry.

letters

Dear Eds,

Buying my usual large Toohey's stout at the bar, I found that the management has finally implemented a charge they have sporadically been trying to impose for some time - i.e. a 20c charge on bottles NOT taken away. This seems to be typical of the Union's policy of Profit making. The Union Bar is subsidised by me, among others. What does it matter to them whether it is drunk here or elsewhere? Presented with arguments such as "well, it's a bargain anyway compared to beer" is just not good enough.

The same applies to the excuse for a "Happy Hour" they have, which consists of a slight discount on alcohol and a VERY LIMITED supply of cheap biscuits and cheese - compared to any other pub, a farce comparisons between the Admin's policy on rent and the prices in the refectory etc. etc. are obvious.

S.W. Davey
(Garran Hall)

Dear Editors,

Mr Davey's letter raises a number of points, to which I will attempt to reply.

First, the Union Bar is meant to make a profit to balance the losses made in other areas (e.g. the Refectory). Although Mr Davey, living as he does in Garran Hall, may not use the Refectory, other members do, and the Board's and management's responsibilities are to the members as a whole, not to individuals.

However, the imposition of the 20c surcharge on large bottles of wine, cider and stout consumed in the bar does not contribute to this profit. It goes towards such costs as glass replacements, the glass washer and the power used by it, and the wages of the bar staff and usefulness whose job it is to collect and wash glasses. The Union has expended some \$1,800 this year on glass replacements alone and patrons who use these glasses should contrib-

ute to their cost.

I am unaware of any "pub" which conducts a happy hour. However, the Union conducts its happy hours in an endeavour to please its members, and Mr Davey's comment is the first of which I have been informed which indicates that members are not pleased with this service.

Whilst comparisons between the University's policy on (presumably student) rent and prices in the Refectory may be obvious to Mr Davey, I must admit I fail to see how they can be made. The Refectory runs at a loss (subsidised by other areas of the Union) in order to provide members (the majority of whom are students) with a cheap wholesome food service - where is the comparison?

In closing, may I reiterate a point I made in a recent Union News? The Union (Board, including myself and management) welcome constructive criticism and suggestions. My Davey made no attempt to see me or management before he provided his complaints to Woroni. My job as Chair of the Board is to represent you the members it makes my job somewhat difficult if I am not even aware of your problems.

Ian Nolan
Chair, Union Board
of Management.

Dear Eds,

Another Saturday night at the Union Bar consumed... but not quite! Risen from the rubble suddenly appear two superbly talented brothers of blues bent upon bestowing a few of us fortunate survivors with a run on the piano for our Union fees. Incorporating various aspects of song, dance and wit into their act, the two performers energetically weave our collective sluggish consciousness into a unified sensation of enjoyment and bliss, the strength of which ironically transcends that of anything else performed that night (including some sooper cool toons from other sooper cool doods calling demselves the Feral

Katzt... dig, dig!).

The mood so skilfully and spontaneously created was then, to everyone's horror, abruptly smashed to shit. This extremely rude and unwarranted act was conducted by a twitching ape-like being hiding behind the official blue uniform of Union caretaker. Generally, Union caretakers look something like giant amoebas harmlessly sliding around on the beery floor engulfing empty beer glasses, vomitus, and other crap. Occasionally, alas, their essentially symbiotic role with the often seemingly intelligent body of students who live at the Union is exchanged for a more predatory one. (Some scientists believe that this is due to the mutagenic effects of punk rock).

As it turned out, this highly esteemed and trusted symbiont was not only twitching, but also itching for a share of the limelight in the form of a crude display of machismo muscle flexing. And oh, what an act ladeez and gentlemanz - so thoroughly disgusting that you can't help but screech for more. Laugh and clap as our ape, specially trained in, da marshall arts attacks amiable ex-editor of Woroni, sticking him in the gut as punishment for having made such an absurd and foolhardy attempt to reason with it. Laugh and clap, while, for an encore, our aggressive ape friend hotly pursues amiable ex-editor of Woroni out of the Union building. It will make you puke folkz and you 'll just lap it up.

Anon.

Dear Editors of "Baloni",

After a long laugh, I just could not help putting pen to paper to reply to the comments made about my last letter. To take the rot in the order it came -

1) The "Legal Times" was used as an 'authority' for criticism of the High Court. Some authority!! Being written by the S.A. and C.C.A.E.S.A. the weight of its authority is about the equivalent of a Catholic Priest (no offence to Catholics intended) citing

the Pope as an authority supporting Catholicism.

2) The High Court is accused of upholding "injustices" and of being overtly conservative. It's a shame that the historical genius on the end of the pen doesn't understand the difference between the legislature and the judiciary. For the information of the little "Manning Clark", it is the parliament which makes the laws and is responsible for the "injustices". The High Court and other courts have the job of putting these laws into effect. It is not the job of the courts to decide which laws they like, which they don't, nor is it their job to bring on the glorious 'revolution' which the S.A. so desires. So, little M.C., if you want to throw your barbs, be a clever little boy and aim them at the right target.

3) As for the ruling class killing us, being "just round the corner", why don't you go and climb back into your straightjacket.

Yours in your ear,
Philip Walker

Philip,

How can we answer your allegations seriously when your writing reflects yourself to be no more than a sexist turd. Yourtime at this University would be far better served by shutting up for a while and looking beyond the mere superficial rhetoric which so obviously satisfies your biased brain. We suggest you re-read Woroni and try again in twenty years when you've grown up.

Eds.

more
letters
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Outline

jails are the crime

A new 'maximum-security' prison, officially named Jika Jika, is to open within Melbourne's Pentridge Jail.

Predictably enough, publicly-available information concerning this new, highly sophisticated, high-technology 'maximum-security' facility has been extremely limited. Indeed, official justification of this \$8 million addition to the Victorian prison system has been limited to vague assertions concerning "the urgent need for increased jail security" and unsubstantiated claims of an increase in the number of "young, violent, long-term prisoners".

The reality, however, is that Pentridge's present 'maximum-security' division, the notorious 'H' Division, is already more than 'adequate' in 'security' terms - there has never been an escape from it in its entire 23 years of existence - while departmental statistics show that the intake of "young, violent, long-term prisoners" was, in fact, on the decline at the time Jika Jika was commissioned.

What, then, are the real motives behind the construction of Jika Jika? This question can only be answered by reference to the historical role of 'maximum-security' prisons and the historical response of the State to all forms of inmate activism. Briefly put, however, Jika Jika is a response to the organised, politically-based inmate resistance that developed within H' Division and other Victorian prisons during the late 1960's and early 1970's.

As a direct consequence of this inmate resistance, and the public outrage which it generated, the State was forced to introduce a number of minor reforms (e.g. the abolition of rock-breaking) and, thereby, to effectively reduce its capacity for physically and mentally 'breaking' inmate activists. What we now see in the construction of Jika Jika, therefore, is an attempt to achieve the 'breaking' of selected prison inmates by means of sophisticated techniques like sensory deprivation, physical isolation and psychological disorientation. Techniques which forced Justice Nagle's Royal Commission into N.S.W. prisons to brand Sydney's Katingal 'maximum-security' prison as an "electronic zoo", the cost of which was "too high in human terms" and which "must now be abandoned".

In view of the above facts, and in view of the many other increasingly repressive measures currently being introduced throughout Australia (e.g. street-march bans, trade-unionist harassment, anti-worker/anti-strike legislation, the repression of black activists and increased ASIO and police powers), the Victorian Prisoners' Action Group believes it is essential that all individuals and organisations who are committed to resisting such measures should unite in expressing their total opposition to Jika Jika and the repressive ideology which it so clearly represents.

John Lawrey

macquarie right's follies

That students at Macquarie University (Sydney) have become disenchanted with their students' government (Macquarie's University Students' Council - M.U.S.C.) is not a surprise to anyone who has taken the time to attend but a few of the council meetings held so far this year. Under the control of the Moderate Students' Alliance (MSA), a perhaps not so unholy alliance of Liberals and National Civic Council style right-wingers, and so-called Centre Unity group, the Council has degenerated into a bi-weekly procedural quagmire. Combined with an appalling mixture of reactionary politics and ad hoc motions on education issues, (forced upon the Council by the pressure of the small Left Action contingent) the Council has proved itself to be utterly useless as a vehicle for students to organise on our own behalf.

Having combined with their supposed political antagonists to get the students out of AUS the Centre Unity group now is fighting a rear guard action to preserve the Students' Council against strong moves by the Liberal students to break up the Students' Council itself.

Their patent inability to provide students with some sort of political leadership and justification for the very existence of the Council has meant Centre Unity has been reduced to procedural wheeling and dealing to prevent the Liberal students' moves to hold a "poll" on compulsory membership of the Students' Council.

Some of the policy that has emerged from some recent meetings defies belief. For instance, at the meeting of the 1st of May, the irony is hardly obscure, the Council passed the following motion: moved by the Liberal leading lights Steven Pringle and Jeffrey Davidson:

"That MUSC Chairman send a letter to President Carter expressing regret that eight soldiers were killed in Iran. We support the actions of President Carter in trying to resolve the hostage crisis quickly."

For those Macquarie students, and countless others gasping as they read this; pause now. This resolution was followed almost immediately by another Pringle gem, also carried by a majority of Councillors:

"That MUSC Chairman send a letter to the Australian Olympic Committee expressing its concern at the lack of resolve of that body to support an Olympic boycott. As politics and sport are irrevocably intertwined it would be immoral for the AOC to condone the wholesale slaughter of the Afghanistan people. Further that MUSC calls on the Government to institute an accompanying trade boycott."

The Council, ever vigilant, must have had an inkling of a little wholesale slaughter coming up in the near future, when at the previous meeting (10th April) it carried a resolution (moved appropriately by Messrs Marshall and Major) which read:

"That Students' Council supports the detachment of the University of NSW Regiment which trains at Macquarie until such time that an independent unit of the Australian Army Reserve can be raised at Macquarie University. Further that it supports the raising of a Unit of the Australian Army Reserve at Macquarie."

David Carey.

a.u.s.

This is the present state of A.U.S. as of last regional Conference held at Wollongong Uni 21/22 June.

1. Milperra C.A.E. voted overwhelmingly to join A.U.S.
2. Northern Rivers C.A.E. and Sydney College of the Arts have voted overwhelmingly not to secede from A.U.S.
3. Good chance of Sydney Uni, Macquarie Uni, N.S.W. Institute of Technology and Newcastle C.A.E. affiliating/re-affiliating with A.U.S.
4. Uni of N.S.W. has voted not to pay A.U.S. the money it owes it.
5. A regional newspaper will be produced next month by a Collective of Regional Campus Editors.
6. At the last A.U.S. Executive Meeting the Treasurer B. Bartl was censured for excessive use of the presidential phone. D. Cragg, J. Desmone and M. Barr were censured for illicit use of A.U.S. letterhead.
7. Due to the resignation of the Queensland Regional organiser and the hopeless situation in Queensland there will be no Queensland Regional organizer for the rest of the year.
8. In the forthcoming months there will be a visual arts conference, a small and isolated campus's conference (A.N.U. is not considered such a campus) and an education action conference. Anybody wishing to attend any of these conferences should contact Louise Tarrant in the Students' Association Office.
9. There is at present being held a referendum of all affiliated to decide whether or not A.U.S. should pay the Black Community School the \$8,000 we still owe them.

Malcolm Jackson.

a.n.u. accomm.

Things have been happening on the Accommodation campaign, though the process hasn't always been just what we desired. You remember the picket of University Council on the last day of first semester, the Council which was to decide on the accommodation demands, but was "unfortunately" involved in debate on Student Organisations (see elsewhere in this issue). We only got to that stage, breaking through the frost of inaction behind which the administration had previously lurked, through a lot of activity. It required the direct application of financial, political and public opinion pressures, combined with our unshakeable conviction of superior moral worth, to get even as much response as that.

Over the holidays the main action has been on Co-ordinating Committee, to which the demands were referred by Council - that Committee had already acceded to 50% student representation in line with one of our demands.

Over a series of meetings the demands were all passed, some in slightly altered form as a result of committee-process negotiation, and also attempts to present a scheme of resolutions to Council which would maximise potential gain. It seemed like Council would have to decide at their next meeting (the Friday just before 2nd semester), for once and for all. But even though we presented the demands, through the Co-ordinating Committee motions, with an eloquent and impassioned introductory speech from one

s.w. tassie

The recent decision by the Tasmanian Government not to flood the Franklin River, but accept an alternative scheme, flooding the Lower Gordon and Olga Rivers, is a very historic one. This is the first time in the history of Tasmania that the mighty H.E.C., Tasmania's second government, has been stopped from doing exactly as it pleases! Rather than feeling "some professional disappointment" as reported in the Canberra Times (Saturday 12th July) it's a good bet that Commissioner Ashton is livid with rage to think his empire is being challenged, even though it is a double edged victory for conservation groups.

Unfortunately, Ashton and his cronies are being given the chance to flood other rivers in the West and South of Tasmania, such as the King, Arthur, Huon and Upper Gordon Rivers to make up for it. When will this Dam-mania stop? Conservation groups, particularly the Tasmanian Wilderness Society, have shown that present schemes provide more than adequate energy supplies for immediate future demands, presuming the present growth rate. However it is expected that there will be a downturn in future energy demands, as people seek alternative and decentralised energy sources, thermal and solar power. There is therefore no need for any dams, and further destruction of wilderness areas. The State Government appears to be so insular and backward that they seek to promote large capital and energy intensive, and environmentally disastrous industries, when what Tasmania really needs are smaller, labour-intensive light industries, to help solve unemployment problems. Capital intensive industries have been shown to actually deploy people!

Great credit must go to the thousands of concerned activists and other people who have made their feelings known and have achieved this significant breakthrough, despite the expensive propaganda campaign mounted by the H.E.C. and the largely unfavourable Tasmanian press. However the government has only agreed to a compromise decision to avoid another burst of international outrage, like that which greeted the flooding of Lake Pedder. The South West has not been saved from flooding, and a bill is presently before State Parliament which will enable the rape of the forests in the Southwest. We must all fight to avert this national tragedy.

This is no time to rest on our laurels!
See page 12

of the S.A. reps from the committee, Council did not accept them, but just delayed again, by referring the demands to yet another committee, this time composed of six appointees of the Vice-Chancellor, including only one student. We were conned.

Now we will probably need more pressure on the administration, leading up to the next Council, to prevent more delay and get our needs recognised. To consider the situation and our responses within the campaign, we will be discussing accommodation as one of the items at the S.A. meeting on July 23rd. Be there. (Support the Rent Strike!)

UNION FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REJECTED BY MEMBERS

As is usual, the *audited* financial statements of the Union were presented to members at the Annual General Meeting held on Wednesday 16 July. After questioning by one of the members (Jeffrey Dalton) the Executive Officer (Tony Senti) and the Chair of the Board of Management (Ian Nolan) admitted that there were errors in the statements that had been signed by Nolan and Senti (as Trustees) as statements that gave "a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Union as at 31 December 1979 . . .". It is important to remember that in the accompanying certificates of verification there was not mention that errors might be found, and further, that the errors were not brought to the attention of members until the figures were questioned.

The meeting passed a resolution that the financial statements be not accepted.

It seems that the "state of affairs of the Union as at 31 December 1979" was one of incompetence in its management that there was no consideration given to the rights of members, especially in respect of members' rights to receive true and fair accounts of *their* Union's financial situation.

Be sure that you attend the next General Meeting of the Union to ensure that the explanation given as to why there are errors in the financial statements satisfies you.



THERE'S
NO GOVERNMENT
LIKE
NO GOVERNMENT

ECONOMICS CAN BE FUN

At the meeting of the 9th of July Faculty decided not to relax the present rules i.e. students cannot expect to have their examination scripts returned. Legal reasons prevent this but Professor Barton enthusiastically noted that anyone in the Economics Faculty is free to read and discuss their papers with a staff member.

Reviews of the departments of Economics, Economic History and Statistics are now under way. They are examining all aspects of the departments and their place in the Faculty.

Students' submissions are important because the review committees have between them only (a token) two students. The Faculty seems determined not to advertise the Reviews to students.

To make a submission contact the Faculty Secretary. Submissions need not be complicated and may be coordinated through myself (48 0770) or Nick Gillard (49 2444).

One submission may discuss the introduction of a Political Economy course. If you're interested, there will be a meeting of similar students on July 28 at 1.00 pm in the Union Boardroom.

Jerome Fink
Accounting rep. on F.E.C.

SEMINARS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

During the second week of second semester it is hoped to hold a short series of seminars directed at discussing the concept of "Economic Development".

Many courses within the faculties can, due to the pressure of time, provide only a brief introduction to the meaning and use of this complex concept. This series of seminars will be directed at satisfying queries and clarifying the term for the purposes of a sounder knowledge of its meaning and utility.

Depending upon the types of issues you wish to have discussed and the numbers interested in attending this series a panel of teaching and research staff as well as public servants involved with current problems of development will be invited to act as source persons for the seminars.

If you feel that this exercise may interest you please indicate what aspects of development you would like discussed, e.g. developments as ideology, aid and development, economic indicators of development, theories of development and dependency and development.

Please also indicate which morning/afternoon/lunchtime of which day would suit you best. One seminar may be given over to more than one topic.

Topic	Time
1.	
2.	
3.	

Thank you for your
time.

Please put this notice in the internal
mail addressed to:

Development Seminars,
c/o Marcia Murphy,
Political Science S.G.S.

SPORTS AND RECREATION NEWS

Fitness Testing

When: Tues. 10-12 noon or 5-7pm
Wed. 10-12 noon
(or other times if these are
unsuitable)

Where: ANU Sports Union
How much: \$3.00 students
\$5.00 other members
\$7.00 non-members

This is an excellent means by which you can accurately find out where you stand with regard to health and physical fitness. The tests evaluate your physique, endurance capacity, strength and other health factors.

First Aid Course

To feel secure in the thought that you can help someone when they are hurt or in danger you really need to have a first aid qualification. The Sports Union is running such a course on the weekend of September 27th and 28th. It will cost \$10 (covers course and textbook).

What is T'ai Chi Chuan?

It is a form of martial art which looks at physical and mental fitness and relaxation. During the exercise, which is performed through slow motion circular movements, the mind is stimulated and all the muscles of the body are stretched, contracted, flexed and twisted. It is mainly designed for improvement of health, and later for self-defence; and is especially suited for people not interested in competitive stressful activities.

Classes are held 12.30-1.30 pm Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Kingsley Street Hall.

For further details contact Carol James (Physical Recreation Officer) on 49 2860; or call in at the ANU Sports Hall Office.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HUMAN SCIENCES PROGRAM Seminar Series for 1980.

NEW MAPS OF KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL CHANGE.

This notice announces our seminars for the second half of the year. As for the first half of the year, some of these seminars are of general interest while others relate to our special theme for 1980 (title above). All are welcome.

Jeremy Evans,
(Seminar co-ordinator)

SECOND TERM (second half)

July 16 (Series)

Dr Brian Martin, Applied Maths, SGS, Paradigms and political power in academia.

July 30 (Series)

Dr Frank Hicks, Sociology, Admin Studies.

Social deviance theory, knowledge and control in the school system

August 13

Roland Breckwoldt, farmer, Candelo, Designing farm-land for wild-life

THIRD TERM

September 10

Dr R.F. Brissenden, English, SGS, ANU

The tonic of wildness: Henry David Thoreau and the idea of wilderness

September 24 (Series)

Howard Adams, Western Growth Centre, Springwood, NSW.

Awareness and the direction of bioenergy in the Gestalt framework.

October 8

Charles Massey, grazier, Berridale NSW
Eucalyptus: the endangered genus on the SE Tablelands

October 28 (Series)

Merrellyn & Fred Emery, CCE and private consultant, respectively.
Practising a new paradigm in research and human affairs.

Time of all seminars: Wednesday 12.30-3.00pm
Lunch: Please bring your own; coffee and tea available.

Location: Room G12, A.D. Hope Building, ANU.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

ELECTION OF TEN MEMBERS OF THE UNION BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

It is necessary for me to conduct an election for ten members of the Union Board of Management.

Nominations which;

- (i) must be made on a form prescribed by and available from the Secretary;
- (ii) shall be signed by at least two members of the Union eligible to vote at the election; and
- (iii) shall contain a written statement of the nominee's willingness to act, if elected,

are invited from eligible members and shall be lodged with the Secretary to the union in a sealed envelope (addressed to the Returning Officer, Australian National University Union, PO Box 4, Canberra 2600) so as to reach me by 12.30 pm on Friday, 25th July, 1980.

Persons eligible to be nominated are every ordinary and life member of the Union, except those members whose eligibility is rendered invalid by Section 2, Para. 8 of the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules.

Every ordinary and life member of the Union is eligible to vote at the election, except a person suspended from membership.

Should a ballot be necessary, polling will take place in the Union Building from Monday, 11th August, 1980 to Thursday, 14th August, 1980 inclusive, between the hours 11 am and 6.30 pm each day and at other places and times during this period, notice of which will be published widely.

All enquiries concerning this election should henceforth be directed to me at 5 Stewart Crescent, Melba, ACT (Home phone no 58 2582).

L.A.J. Sutherland
Returning Officer.

**A.N.U. FILM GROUP
NOTICE TO MEMBERS**

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING
Tuesday, 22nd JULY, 1980.

at 8.00 pm in the
A.N.U. UNION MEETINGS RM.

to discuss matters of great importance
to the future of the Film Group
programming for 1981, etc.

MORE SPORTS

A.N.U. JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION

Meets each Monday during term at 6.00pm.

Any-one interested in being a writer will
be welcome. Watch the notice boards for
details of location.

**A.N.U. SCHOOL OF SELF-DEFENCE
FOR WOMEN.**

YOU CAN PROTECT YOURSELF

The A.N.U. School of Self-defence for
Women offers a simple, efficient and
practical method of self-defence to all
interested women.

The course is designed to show you
how to prevent, recognize, avoid and
deal with muggings, rip-offs, physical
assaults, rape situations.

The self-defence situations covered give
methods of self-protection for the
home, the car, on the streets and whilst
travelling.

The course will begin Wednesday 16th
July and will run for 10 to 12 weeks
(2 sessions/week). We welcome you
to join in, and there is a limit of 16
people for the course.

Monday - Wednesday
7.00 - 8.30 pm
Rear of Kingsley Street Hall (Dojo Rm)
Australian National University
Cost: \$10.00 full time students
\$20.00 others.

Are you enrolled at the C.C.A.E. as well
as A.N.U.?
If so you are entitled to 50% of your
fees back from the C.C.A.E. Go to
their Student Admin. and get your money
back.

LIBRARY INFO

Did you know?

When you receive a recall notice from
the Library, you have five days (from
the date of issue of the notice) to re-
turn the book. Books are only recalled
when they are needed by another borrow-
er, or for Short Loan. To avoid a
fine, and give others a fair go, always
return books promptly!

LIBRARY INFO

FLASH NEWS !!

LIBRARY HOURS EXTENDED

SGS Resources Committee have
provided money to extend opening
hours of the Chifley, Life Sciences
and Law Libraries.

NEW HOURS from July 14 will be:

J.B. Chifley Building
Monday-Thursday 9am - 11pm
Friday 9am - 9 pm
Saturday 10am - 5 pm
Sunday 10 am - 9 pm

Life Sciences Library
Monday - Thursday 9am - 10 pm
Friday 9am - 5 pm
Saturday 2 pm - 6 pm
Sunday 2 pm - 6 pm

Law Library
Monday - Thursday 9am - 10.30pm
Friday 9am - 5 pm
Saturday 10 am - 6 pm
Sunday 10 am - 10 pm

LIBRARY STOCK RELEGATION

The Library system at A.N.U. faces a
severe space crisis in the 1980's, which
will not be properly alleviated until
extra space is added to existing lib-
rary buildings. Until then the A.D.
Hope Basement has been designated as
the Library's store, a decision reached
following widespread discussions with
the academic community in 1978 and
1979.

The A.D. Hope Basement contains
various categories of stored and relegat-
ed material. By the middle of 1980 it
is anticipated that a further 22,000 vol-
umes will be placed in A.D. Hope from
the R.G. Menzies and J.B. Chifley
Buildings, notably back sets of Journ-
als. Some user inconvenience will be
experienced but since the Library has
not been allocated any additional staff
to operate the store, *immediate* access
to or retrieval from the A.D. Hope is
not possible. Detailed guidelines for the
obtaining of material in the A.D.
Hope will be available in the near fut-
ure from reference and circulation
desks. It is anticipated that by the early
1980's some 225,000 volumes will have
to be placed in the A.D. Hope Basement
in order to relieve pressures in the eleven
libraries of the A.N.U. Library system.

The Australian National University

ARTS CENTRE

Regular Activities/Classes
Enquiries 49 4787

Yoga
Mon. 1 - 2, Tues. 6.30 - 9, Fri 12.30 -
1.30. Studio 2.
Contact Swami Krishnananda 54 9655

T'ai Chi
Tues. 12.30 - 1.30 Studio 2
Contact B. Hong Fincher X 3112.

Pottery
Mon. Wed. Thurs. 7 - 10, Sat. 9-12
Ceramic Studio
Contact R. Hemmings 48 8216

T'ai Chi
Wed. Fri 12.30 - 1.30 Studio 2/3
Contact B. Rosenberg via Arts Centre.

PUBLIC EVENTS
24-27 July KINETIC ENERGY DANCE
COMPANY Theatre Performances
26 & 27 July + classes and
workshops. Enquiries Arts Centre.

SYDNEY DANCE COMPANY

presents the Canberra Season of
Graeme Murphy's romantic triple
bill

DAPHNIS & CHLOE proudly sponsored
by Clutha Coal

Choreography: Graeme Murphy
Music Maurice Ravel *Daphnis
& Chloe*
Design Kristian Fredrikson

VIRIDIAN
Choreography Graeme Murphy
Music Richard Meale *Viridian*
Design in Light John Rayment

SHEHERAZADE
Choreography Graeme Murphy
Music Maurice Ravel *Sheherazade*
Design Kristian Fredrikson

CANBERRA THEATRE JULY 30 - AUG. 2

Bookings at Canberra Theatre (49 7600);
Bourchiers, Kingston; Plaza Music, Woden
Plaza and Tuffins, Belconnen.

Prices Adults \$9.90; Students/Pensioners
\$5.90; AETT; Subscribers to The
Australian Ballet \$8.90; Party book-
ings of 20 or more \$7.90 (49 1723).
Children (under 12) \$4.00.

All performances commence at 8 pm.

FOOD CO-OP.

**MEMBERS DAMNED:
FOREIGNER SNEERS**

I'm a bit of a visitor looking around,
and I checked out the Food Co-op near
Toad.

You know, back on my planet food
co-ops are political entities; but we have
two moons and a sun that's red, so
you'd expect some differences. Besides
we're 50,000 years more advanced. Why,
at Kingsley Street only 25 to 30 get an
education, as opposed to everyone. But
don't worry too much about it, 30 is
quite an impressive figure for primitives.
14 more world wars and a limited sup-
ply will do wonders for egalitarian self-
improvement. Already, in your hierarch-
ic straight jackets, you seem almost
warm and sharing; but given your limits,
kids, I'll just give a reassuring run-down
on how quick we weren't.

Back home, after mucking around
with co-ops for millenia, it was eventual-
ly agreed that co-operatives consist of
co-operating members. This might sound
radical but remember, you *are* under-
developed. When your culture matures
you'll see things differently. One can
even get beyond profit and poverty:
although that one took us a thousand
years - we were slow, no doubt about
it - and another few hundred to con-
cede that food co-ops can demonstrate
functioning self-management. God
knows how long it was before the con-
cept of power finally became irrelevant.

It's funny how stupid we all can be.
Them who work in your shop are just
serving a faceless number (not the
broadest, most educative challenge to
the conditioned restrictions of your
society) and they could get the same
experience working in a bank. Besides
candidates for saint are few and dub-
ious and everyone else misses out on
the joy of working equally together.
But, though you're bogged down now,
mutual interest and concern will figure
prominently when there's just humans
and cockroaches left on this pretty
planet; so hang in and wait, you'll get
there yet.

Until then I suppose you're lumber-
ed with rampant self interest, just like
we were, and by golly, kids, the next
50 years look rough . . .

Sorry, I shouldn't tease you with
your future. Bye-Bye for now, I'll catch
you when you're sharing work.
Roll on the year 3,000, eh!

Djiroj.

**COMMUNICATION AND STUDY
SKILLS UNIT**

A new semester. Another beginning.
But also an opportunity to do something
about problems left over from last
semester - before the pressure of read-
ing loads and essay deadlines builds up
again.

Throughout first semester we focus-
ed our work on the special needs of
first-year students. Now we are able to
spend more time with later year and
postgraduate students.

Did you know?

1. In 1979 over 700 students came
to the Unit to talk about their
work.
2. Fifty percent of those students
were 2nd, 3rd and 4th year and
post-graduate students.
3. Many people coming to the
Unit are credit and distinction
level students trying to get into
Honours or the high distinction
bracket - not students who are
failing their courses.

We will be pleased to work with
you on any difficulties you may be
having in handling reading lists, read-
ing, researching, writing, preparing
for tutorials or tests, or using mathem-
atical and statistical techniques. If we
cannot help you, we'll tell you so
quickly and put you in touch with
someone who can.

We don't offer 'easy' answers; we
won't distribute lists of 'tips' to beat
the marker or feel the examiner. But
we will take your work and your diff-
iculties seriously and help you where-
ver we can. You get coffee too.

Where?

Ground floor of the Chancelry
Annex (next to Melville Hall)

When?

Monday 9am - 7 pm (5-7 pm on
Mondays is set aside for part-
time students)
Tuesday - Thursday 9 am - 5 pm
Friday 9am - 3 pm.

Contact our secretary, Claire Breakspear,
and she'll make a time for you to see
John Clanchy or Brigid Ballard (essays,
reading, general study methods) or
John Taffe (maths, statistical techniques)
Telephone (49) 2972 or (49) 3749.

We also have a quiet study room where
you can struggle with an essay or a
stats problem in a friendly atmosphere.



I WISH TO INFORM YOU THAT
I INTEND TO SELL OUT
STUDENTS & THE
UNIVERSITY

vice chancellor goes against s.a.

After two years of opposition to overt political interference in the internal life of the Australian National University, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Anthony Low, has apparently arrived at a position which is not dissimilar to that of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. Indeed, both men wish to further undermine not only the Australian Union of Students (A.U.S.) but also the local Students' Association. The Vice-Chancellor's about-face was witnessed earlier this year when he moved at University Council that student organisations should not be recognised unless they had a voluntary membership fee. However, University Council opposed the Vice-Chancellor's move thereby reaffirming the principled stand it adopted in July 1977 and subsequently in August 1978, which stated that Government moves against student organisations are an unwarranted interference in the autonomy of the University and that the management of student affairs is best left to students. One could be forgiven for wondering whether Professor Low is the same person who declared in 'The Canberra Times', on June 3, 1978, that the Federal Government's intention to interfere in student affairs raised "issues of gravity for the governance of the University". Does Low have any principles at all? Could it be that he has made some clandestine deal with senior members of the Government? Was there some trade-off that we are as yet unaware of? A host of questions spring to mind with regard to Professor Low's newly found accord with Fraser who has spearheaded the attacks on student organisations at the A.N.U. What is clear is that Low's recent determination to sell out students by the introduction of a voluntary membership fee could mean the end of the Students' Association and will inevitably place the University in a much more vulnerable position in future dealings with the Government.

In 1978 and 1979 we witnessed Government intervention and interference in what had traditionally been considered as the sole affairs of the University. Then in December 1979 the Federal Government passed legislation aimed at making student organisations voluntary and disallowing the Students' Association from passing on its affiliation fee to A.U.S. The A.N.U. Amendment Act 1979 reflected a determination by certain members of the Liberal Party, especially Fraser, to have a go at University students and gave them an opportunity of political posturing on the issues of compulsory unionism as well as the autonomy of tertiary education bodies. One of the more outspoken sup-

porters of the legislation, Senator John Knight, has claimed that it ensures "... a basic right of choice in social or political matters about which certain individuals may have a conscientious objection." However, the fact remains that as early as 1977 the University, after long discussions with students, introduced rules to allow for conscientious objection to the Students' Association. This fact was of course conveniently overlooked. The argument has also been bandied about that the amendments give students "freedom of choice". If the conservatives were and still are sincere about freedom of choice why don't they let students decide democratically whether they want their organisations to be made voluntary? The answer is that they know they would lose — just as the few Liberal students on this campus and the Australian Liberal Students Federation (which has been aptly called "Fraser Youth") have always failed to win support for the idea of voluntary unionism on campus. In 1978 students voted 6 to 1 against voluntary membership of the Students' Association and in 1979 4 to 1 against. In 1980 students are as steadfast in this position as they ever were.

Students are not alone in their belief that student unionism should be defended and that students should control their own affairs. In 1979 the Chancellor of the A.N.U., Sir John Crawford, criticised the Federal Government's legislation and wrote to the Minister for Education saying that membership of the national student union was a matter to be decided upon by the students themselves. Earlier in July 1978, a delegation of Vice-Chancellors led by the then, Chairperson of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee (A.V.C.C.), Professor Rupert Myers, warned the Minister not to go ahead with legislation restricting the activities of student unions. The Labour movement also joined in complete opposition to voluntary unionism with the Trades and Labour Council, coming out in unanimous support of students and the Australian Labor Party, both locally and nationally expressing their support for students. In addition, the Federal Government itself is deeply divided on the issue. On May 9, 1979 while the legislation's most enthusiastic supporter, the Prime Minister, was away in Manila, a large group of Liberal backbenchers managed to delay Fraser's plans to undermine student organisations at the A.N.U. The backbenchers received support from a surprising quarter: the man in charge of the legislation, Education Minister Senator John Carrick. Carrick, when he was Education Min-

ister, in his dealings with the A.N.U. maintained the outward show of Cabinet solidarity, but privately he has always opposed any such interference in student affairs. The former Education Minister's position can be gleaned from a letter he wrote to the General Secretary of the Western Australian Liberal Party on March 3, 1976 in which he stated that, "Student bodies are an integral part of campus life at Australian universities... their operations or activities are matters for Universities themselves to resolve... the cure must originate from the members themselves. It is within the students' unions to rectify the matter." Senator Chris Puplick, Chairperson of the Government Education Committee, has also gone on record as objecting to restrictions on the A.N.U.'s power to contribute money to any organisation outside the campus as well as opposing the right of the Government to interfere in University regulations. The Government's Senate representative on the A.N.U. Council, Senator Peter Rae even went as far as to refuse to vote with the Government on the legislation. In spite of such widespread opposition Malcolm Fraser has now found a new ally in his personal crusade against student unions — the A.N.U.'s Vice-Chancellor Professor Low.

It is now apparent that the Vice-Chancellor, for reasons known best to himself, is prepared to carry out the wishes of the Prime Minister through the back door. Indeed, Professor Low was one of the prime movers behind this year's University Council statute which will ensure that students organisations spend their General Services Fee money on those amenities and services approved by the 1979 legislation. Fraser failed to get this legislation to do just what he wanted so rather than go back and try again, in the face of mounting opposition within the community, he has adopted a new strategy. A recent speech by Senator Knight, at the University of New England on June 19 casts some light on these new tactics. Knight stated, "I and others, while supporting the Government's objectives, opposed the use of the Government's regulatory power". Fraser is well aware of the by now entrenched opposition, not least amongst Liberal backbenchers, to Government interference in University regulations. After the problems with the 1979 legislation Fraser realises that new legislation would be foolhardy, especially in an election year, he has now enlisted the support of Professor Low (at what price we can only guess) to remedy the situation by an internal statute which will achieve the "desired" result.

The Low statute, which has already been okayed by the Attorney-General Senator Durack, if it is indeed put into operation is something which this University will live to regret.

In the final context, what we must realise is that the current attack on the A.N.U. Students' Association and A.U.S. is part of a deliberate campaign to destroy any effective organisation that will enable students to question the society in which we live. The attack on students is clearly part of a larger conservative campaign to destabilise potential areas of opposition. Already groups such as the various radical education bodies, the Trade Union Movement, the Anti-Uranium Movement, the Aboriginal Movement and

the Women's Movement have been attacked under Fraserism. If these present moves at A.N.U. succeed they will mean that students will be denied the choice of utilising their democratic rights to make any contribution to, and critical analysis of, society. Students have every right to become involved in the political process — to support whatever campaigns and struggles they democratically vote to support; to elect a leadership that has earned the right to lead. Indeed, students have a moral duty to be an effective part of the Australian political reality. The point must also be made that students need organisations such as the Students' Association and A.U.S. to defend their interests and welfare. The payment of fees to student associations is essential for their continued survival and efficiency, and more than justified in terms of the services they provide and the real benefits which all students gain by their existence. The Prime Minister and the Vice-Chancellor may finally have the institutional power to forcefully repress the Students' Association. But if this does happen the University will become an even more sterile and desolate place. The stakes are high and on this issue students cannot afford to sit on the fence otherwise their right to organise and to make their own decisions will be taken away once and for all. The Vice-Chancellor should think again before it is too late, or maybe he is the soft touch Government members now generally consider him to be.

Peter Cardwell

reject admin interference reject govt interference
reject admin interference reject govt interference
NO to voluntary membership fee

you too can be a megalomaniac

Ian Rout
(Undergraduate
Council Member
1980).

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

1. I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of two members of Council by the undergraduate students of the University.
2. Persons eligible to vote are the students of the University enrolled for study for degrees of Bachelor, or for diplomas.
3. There are two seats to be filled, consequent upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr I.C. Rout and Mr M.A. Corbould on 29 September 1980. The members elected will hold office for one year from 30 September 1980.
4. I invite nominations of persons for election. In accordance with the provisions of the University Act, each person nominated must be a student of the Australian National University and have attained the age of 18 years.
5. The nominations must be made in writing by two persons qualified to take part in the election and must contain the written consent of the candidate to his nomination. Subject to this requirement no particular form of nomination is prescribed but specimen nomination forms are available from my office.
6. Nominations must reach my office by 5.00 pm on Tuesday, 29 July 1980. They should either be delivered to my office in the University, or posted to 'The Returning Officer, Australian National University, Box 4, Post Office, Canberra, ACT 2600'. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed 'Election by Undergraduate Students'.
7. If there are more than two nominations a ballot will be necessary. Each person eligible to vote will be sent a voting paper and a notice setting out how the voter's preference is to be shown and prescribing a date and time by which voting papers must reach the Returning Officer.
8. A list of persons qualified to vote and the provisions of the University Act, Statute and Rules concerning elections may be consulted at Miss P.M. White's office, lower ground floor, Chancelry Annex.

G.E. Dicker,
Registrar and
Returning Officer.

14 July 1980.

You will observe on noticeboards around the University (if you read noticeboards (which you probably don't)) and in this issue of Woroni notices inviting nominations for two undergraduate representatives on the ANU Council. What does this have to do with me? you ask.

For a start, it means that you will receive an unsolicited ballot paper in the mail (if you don't, and you want to vote, go to the Student Administration Office, Chancelry Annex).



It is in your interests to vote so that we have representative representatives on Council. In March this year I persuaded Mark Corbould to stand for a casual vacancy on Council, and we interpret his victory as an expression of dissatisfaction with the dogmatism, sloganising and general unrepresentativeness of student politicians from the Establishment Left and Right. But a low voter turnout favours unrepresentative minority candidates whose supporters have a higher degree of motivation.

Perhaps you think you can manage to vote, but want to know who's going to stand. Well, I'm glad you asked.

Mark and I expire in September, or at least our terms of office do (hence the election). I intend to seek election for another term, but Mark doesn't. Thus there needs to be one other candidate just to ensure that both places are filled. Ideally there should be a wide range to give plenty of choice.

So if you (yes, you) are at all interested in the way the University is run, are prepared to spend a little time on something other than study or the pursuit of pleasure and have a reasonably high threshold of boredom I suggest that you consider standing. As Mr Anthony sed in 1975, elections are good for democracy.

Suppose you are elected (and someone has to be; I've even done it once myself) — what should you expect? In my policy statement last year I sed that I hoped to make Council more interesting to students. That was a rather naive (some would say silly) claim, and I don't propose to repeat it this year. Council is inherently too boring for any one person to make it interesting — to achieve that result Council would have to co-opt Aunty Jack and Sid Vicious and sack the Vice-Chancellor.

Nevertheless students do have some effect at Council meetings. Occasionally a senior academic member can be made to curl up and shoot

poisonous spikes by putting one's finger on some administrative sore point. We get a unique insight into the functioning of a senior academic administrator's mind from a letter written by Prof Richard Johnson, Chairperson of the Board of the Faculties. He was unable to attend a meeting to speak on matters arising from the 1979 report of the Science Faculty, a banana republic which a junta administers from the Life Sciences and Geology Buildings.

"... it is a most grave insinuation," Prof. Johnson indignantly squeaks, "to ask Council to accept a Dean's explanation. . . ." Did I say functioning? Perhaps I ment malfunctioning. The suggestion that Deans are correct ex officio has about as much basis in logic as the same suggestion applied to American Presidents would have.

Not content with this, the Professor on turning the page puts his other foot in it. His explanation for perceived student dissatisfaction with a department: ". . . in eny department there might be the odd disgruntled misfit student . . . ; counselling can sometimes cope with [this]. . ."

(Enyway, the good news is that the Professor's term expires in October. The bad news is that his replacement seems to be no improvement. Prof. Whalan's speech on the same subject, when standing in for Prof. Johnson, was characterised by mistakes, distortions and the surprising failure of his teeth to go flying across the room. Enyone hearing his defence of the Board's resource allocation polivies and analysis of teaching effectiveness might well have been reminded of a line from this year's Bruce Hall play, where Agathy Wrinklemerere tells her new husband "You're very sweet, Cuthbert. Very, very stupid, but sweet.")

At the same meeting Dr Ramson (Dean, Arts Faculty) sed that I was being "gratuitous" when I unlocked the Board's cupboards and dusted off a few skeletons in the presence of

MPs, businesspeople, etc. His image of omniscience was barely dented by his confusion of two different Board papers.

But surely, you ask, there must be more to Council than name-calling, long lunch breaks and reminding students of their places. Isn't there some *decision-making* interspersed in the good clean fun?

Well, yes and no. You see, the ANU is rather too complex to be governed by forty people meeting every two months. The only effective way to run the show is to set up lots of committees and then accept their recommendations. Or occasionally reject their recommendations, if a sufficient number of us slept badly on the previous night.

This makes committees very powerful. In a similar article last year Jon Brown reported that during his term one student representative sat on only one committee. Neither Mark nor I have been invited to sit on eny committees. Which I suppose in a way is flattering.

Looking back I see that if anything I've probably put you off. But really, being on Council is an educational experience (without an exam), and I recommend it to anyone who wants to participate in the running of part of his/her world (especially someone who thinks that he/she can do better than the University's hired administrators, who were spoiled in the mid-seventies boom and show signs of being unable to cope with the realities of Fraserism).

Enyway, I hope I'll see a few of you on the ballot paper.

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO STANDING FOR ANU COUNCIL

1. Have a friend or admirer write on a piece of paper words to the effect of "I nominate for undergraduate representative on ANU Council" and sign it. (This person must be someone eligible to vote, i.e. an undergraduate degree student)
2. Have someone else similarly second the nomination.
3. Write "I accept this nomination" underneath and sign it.
4. Deliver the nomination, by hand or internal mail, to the Returning Officer, Mr Dicker, 3rd floor, Chancelry in an envelope marked "Undergraduate nomination, Council". He must receive it before Tuesday July 29.
5. If there are more than two nominations a postal ballot will be held. Candidates will each be invited to supply a photograph (passport style) biographical notes (six lines) and policy statement(250 words) for inclusion with the ballot papers, which will be sent out in mid-August.
6. Voting closes on September 15. Each candidate may appoint a scrutineer to go along to watch the counting and explain the voting system to the counters.

GENITAL MUTILATION



The village women splash water on seven-year-old Adizetu's wound after the excisor has performed a ritual clitoridectomy.

The dark night cold hands wrench me from my bed,
strangers, strangeness.
Dragged through the hallway.
Whispers, women.
The sound of the knife
i know now my arch-enemy is the butchers knife,
metallic lustre glowing in the light.
mother . . .
mother . . .
mother . . .
mother maims me.
I learn the lesson well,
don't trust any woman,
sly snakes.
The point pierces me between the legs
in my vulnerable soft flesh.
My voice is keening . . . screaming.
The flesh tears apart,
the blade scrapes the bone,
the mouth is covered by the hands,
blood oozes from the wound,
from the hand across the mouth.
and i am from Egypt
and i have had a clitoridectomy
and i am six.
and i am from Iran
and i have been sunna circumcized
and i am seven.
and i am from the Sudan
and i have been infibulated
and i am eight.
And none of you sisters
can raise a murmer,
because from your angry cries
you will be accused of racist words.
I am thirty million women,¹
i am usually three to eight years old.²
I am bleeding — look
but don't speak sisters
i am wrapped in pain and taboo.
The needle passes between my legs,
sewing up my scar,
my clitoris lies defenceless on the bathroom floor,
they leave a tiny hole
to remind me of my shame.
Blood and urine pass through the hole
like the sewer passes underneath the temple.
And i am crying and shaking
and i am blazing hot,
and i am sick,
but don't speak sisters
you just don't understand our 'quaint' custom.

And i am in a state of shock,
and i am haemorrhaging,
and i have septicemia.³
I awaken.
My foul disease
has been cleaned off the bathroom floor.
My father proudly leads me to my husband.
In my husband's hands
are the silver spangled shining scissors.
He hands them to a woman,
she buries the scissors in my crotch
the point drives in,
a burning flame goes through my body,
i scream, my husband winces . . .
snip snap
the little slit is made a little bigger,
a comfortable cavern
to fit my husband's urges.
My pain is the pain
of being a woman,
my blood running from my wound,
reminds me of that shame.
But hush, hush, sisters,
you do not understand my faith.
And i am old,
and i have borne his sons.
But i have delayed menarche,
and i have genital malformation,
and i have suffered pain through intercourse,
and i have calcification deposits in my vaginal walls.⁴
and i am from Mossi,
and i am from Mali,
and i am from El Salvador,
and i am from Israel,
and i am from the Sudan
and i am from Egypt,
and i am from Kenya,
and i am from Peru,
and i am from Algeria,⁵
and i am from America,⁶
and i am woman
and i no longer have a clitoris,
and i have a womb
hysterical
and i have suffered.
And sisters,
you cannot answer my cries
you cannot help the horrors
because out of all your fury,
the world will condemn you for racism.

Genital mutilation is yet another means by which our androcentric world keeps its iron claws clenched firmly onto women. In this instance, however, not only is it a cruel act perpetrated by the patriarchy, but the actual tools of the trade, e.g. knife, razor, or broken bottle, are handed over to the females, thereby dividing the victims amongst themselves;

"i just wept and called out to my mother for help. But the worst shock of all was when i looked around and found her standing by my side."¹

The actual mutilation takes one of three forms;

Sunna circumcision — the removal of the prepuce and/or tip of the clitoris.

Clitoridectomy — excision of the entire clitoris plus the adjacent parts of the labio minora.

Infibulation — removal of the entire clitoris, the labia minora and labio majora plus the joining of the scraped sides of the vulva across the vagina, where they are sewen together with catgut or thread. A small opening is preserved through which can pass urine and blood.²

Now try and imagine this. Imagine never reaching an orgasm next time you have intercourse. If you are a male don't imagine circumcision, try and picture your penis being sliced off at the groin.

If we have any inkling of the pain, how can we turn our back on this custom?

One of the greatest weapons used to defend this torturous act, is the argument that to comment upon it is to necessarily be racist. We must have courage sisters, and see through this argument. We must expose the fact that racism is largely a male-defined term, and women crying out against acts like this in their own culture are usually suppressed. We must also realise that when western countries are defending the customs of other cultures there is often a subtle reason behind that defenise. An American diplomat in Iran, for example is quoted as saying:

"We cannot impose our 'moral' or 'cultural' values on these people. We can't ask them about their system of government or justice, their treatment of women, their servants, their jails. These are very sensitive, very touchy, very proud men — who happen to own a piece of land that's important to us."³

If we look carefully at this statement we see the frightening implications. What he is in fact saying, is that these people are the "very sensitive . . . touchy . . . proud men" and the women, servants, jails and government are merely properties and systems of which these proud men are able to live (why he distinguishes women from servants I'm not sure). At the time this was written, America was defending Iran's property rights/rites, to protect his own. These aren't barbaric tribes clambering around in the jungle, with curious customs that can be squashed if they get in America's way. No this is a country of 'intelligent' men who own important oil sources, which America needed to keep his system going. For anthropologists who wish to pass judgement on genital mutilation, there is the dilemma that they are not only being racist,

"Always sheeted in black from head to foot, there are women: silent moving islands in a sea of men."

Phyllis Chesler.

but to comment upon it might be to destroy a tradition system. Jomo Kenyatta for example, in his book, 'Facing Mount Kenya' comments:

"the real anthropological study, therefore, is to show that clitoridectomy, like Jewish circumcision is a mere bodily mutilation which however is regarded as the 'conditio sine qua non' (essential condition) of the whole teaching of tribal law, religion, and morality."

Beware of this argument — think carefully, do you hear the Nazi massacre of the Jews referred to in this way;

"The real anthropological study, therefore is to show that the massacre of the Jews . . . is a mere bodily extermination which, however is regarded as the essential condition of their whole ideology of purity."

Can we now accept this extermination?

Here are a few facts to help show the hypocrisy that lies behind the dilemma stated above: it is well known that hundred of anthropologists, who are doing field work on traditional peoples are often funded for their research by the local governments of the countries they are going into, or by such organization as the Rockefeller and the Ford Foundations. In many of these areas (here I am referring primarily to third world countries), modernization is a crucial issue. Many of the governments, rather than protecting the interests of the traditional peoples, are in fact trying to completely suppress their customs and lifestyles in order to slot them into their new westernized systems. Often a stipulation in the grants given to the anthropologists is that their research be made available to the governments and be presented in such a way as to help the government in this process

of modernization. If some anthropologists are prepared to help in this process of modernization then why do they persist in their silence on the topic of genital mutilation or as Mary Daly asks why do they continually seek "to ignore or minimize the horrors" (Gyn/ecology; 158)

How do anthropologists and the socially-minded respond to the fact that there are women within the cultures where this custom is practised, crying out against this act that is imposed upon them. The Women's Federation of the Upper Volta for example, is prepared to battle both with the government and the heavy weight of traditional opinion in an attempt to end this insidious crime. This is a particularly inspired fight, considering the people of the Upper Volta view the clitoris as a dangerous organ, "fatal to man if brought in to contact with the penis."⁵

Dr Nawel el Saadawi, formerly director of education in the Egyptian ministry of health, has written two books, "Women and Sex" (the publication of which led to her dismissal) and "The Hidden Face of Eve". Both these books are speaking out against the practice of clitoridectomy and infibulation.

Also in 1979, a conference was held at Khartoum, Sudan, on the traditional practices affecting the health of women, which was attended by delegates from ten African and Arab nations. At this conference a resolution was passed condemning clitoridectomy and urging on campaigns attempting to effect its abolition.⁶

It is a mistake, however to adopt a 'holier than thou' attitude, we have to look in our own garbage bins before we can complain that the stench is only coming from down the street. First of all, to pull a couple of historical facts out of the closet; In the nineteenth

century in England Dr Baker Brown frequently performed this operation as a cure for hysteria and masturbation.⁷ This operation then went on to be briefly practised in the U.S.A. However in our western society, although clitoridectomy was not widely performed, other atrocities such as ovariectomies were. In 1906 one U.S.A. surgeon estimated 150,000 women in his country "had lost their ovaries under the knife."⁸

Even in this century surely Freud's views legitimize genital mutilation, believing as he did, that;

"The elimination of clitoral sexuality is a necessary precondition for the development of femininity."⁹

Today there are many operations being performed on women that must be exposed and condemned. Genital mutilation mustn't be seen as an atrocity on its own; it is one of a whole series of punishments that are placed upon us for the 'crime' of being a woman. We must fight for more information, and for accurate information. No longer can we listen to genital mutilation being referred to as female circumcision. No longer can we listen to our protests being described as racist. In the Oxford English Dictionary, racism is defined as the "antagonism between different races of men"

Well we are not men we are women, we are not trying to topple other cultures, we are trying to respond to our sisters' cries for help, and we have the right to support them in their struggle.

FOOTNOTES

the poem

1. R. Morgan, G. Steinmen, *The International Crime of Genital Mutilation*, Ms, March 1980; 67 (other figures given were; 24 million in *How can we Support our Sisters*, Spare Rib, March 1980; 9 and

"Now we know what it is. Now we know where lies our tragedy. We are destined in advance to taste of misery, and to have a part of our body torn away by cold, unfeeling cruel hands."
Nawel el Saadawi.

60 million in *Racist-backlash fear on Female Circumcision*, National Times, April, 1980.
The Women's Conference in Copenhagen put the figure at 100 million. *Canberra Times*, 17 July 1980.

2. R. Morgan, G. Steinman, *Ibid.*, 65.
3. *Ibid.*, 66.
4. *Ibid.*, 66.
5. All these countries are listed in R. Morgan and G. Steinmen's article, *Ibid.*, pp. 65-67. To be able to put down the names of all the other countries that have been referred to by various authors, would make list too long to fit in this article.
6. National Times, *op cit*;

the article

1. N. el Saadawi, *The Hidden Face of Eve*, Zed Press 1979
2. J.A. Verzin M.D., *Sequelae of female circumcision*, Tropical Doctor, Oct, 1975; 163.
3. P. Chesler, *About Men*, Womens Press, 1978, 160.
4. J. Kenyatta, *Facing Mount Kenya*, Seeker & Warburg 1971; 133.
5. R. Morgan, G. Steinmen, *op. cit.*, 67.
7. *How Can we Support our Sisters*, *op cit.* 9.
8. B. Ehrenreich, D. English, *For Her Own Good*, Anchor Press, 1979, 123.
9. S. Freud, *Sexuality and the psychology of Love*, Macmillan 1974.

I gratefully acknowledge the inspiration given to me by Mary Daly in her Amazing book *Gyn/Ecology*, Womens Press 1978; 1-468.

This work was also inspired by my research for the 'Fools Gallery Theatre Company. My poem at the beginning is a part of one of the scripts, all of which have been devised by the group. At present we are in workshop for 'Images From the Background'. This consists of four productions the first of which, 'Standard Operating Procedure' is scheduled to open Sept. 25 at Reid House.

Jo Fleming.

right-to-lifer named as guardian of foetus

A member of Nova Scotia United for Life (an anti-abortion group) recently received permission from a Canadian court to become guardian of a fetus whose 18-year-old mother was refused an abortion at a local hospital. According to the Canadian feminist paper *Broadside* the young woman was not granted an abortion because her estranged husband sought an injunction to prevent the operation.

The legal guardian of the fetus now has the right to determine the woman's lifestyle and to decide whether it is detrimental to the health of the fetus. The woman must also face periodic 'check up' visits by the guardian and other obvious infringements of her rights as an adult citizen.

Canadian feminists are now working to reverse this judicial decision, which recognises a fetus as a legal person, before more anti-abortion groups attempt to use this approach to block the rights of women to maintain control over their own bodies.

Info from *New Women's Times*.



Woroni 21-7-80 page9

BIG BROTHER OR DEMOCRACY

"Big Brother or Democracy?" edited by Pat Flanagan, for Department of Continuing Education, University of Adelaide, 1980.

Reviewed by Bob James.

With the 1979 ASIO legislation now in force (from June, 1980) the argument about Australia's secret service might appear to be over. But for a small group of activists the passage of the Bill through Parliament and into law was inevitable once 'the stinking corpse of social democracy' as exemplified by the bulk of the ALP indicated that its only concern was to improve the 'efficiency' of the 'spooks'. It was, ironically the same Lionel Murphy who later invaded the sanctity of ASIO files who cast the decisive vote in 1971 against a motion proposing the ALP make abolition of ASIO part of official policy. One wonders what his view is now.

But surely this slim, new volume from the Department of Continuing Education in Adelaide doesn't rehash the tired old, radical-left arguments about Kerr's dismissal of Whitlam being part of a CIA-engineered plot? Worse, it argues a connection between the overseas secret services with ASIO and the ruling groups in Australia going back to the 1940's, and even draws analogies between the Gestapo, the KGB and our own, dear bumblefooted 'trenchcoats'. The editor, Pat Flanagan, goes to the logical extremity of this view suggesting that Hitler's Final Solution for the Jews is a thinkable possibility for the unemployed.

Surely this is preposterous!

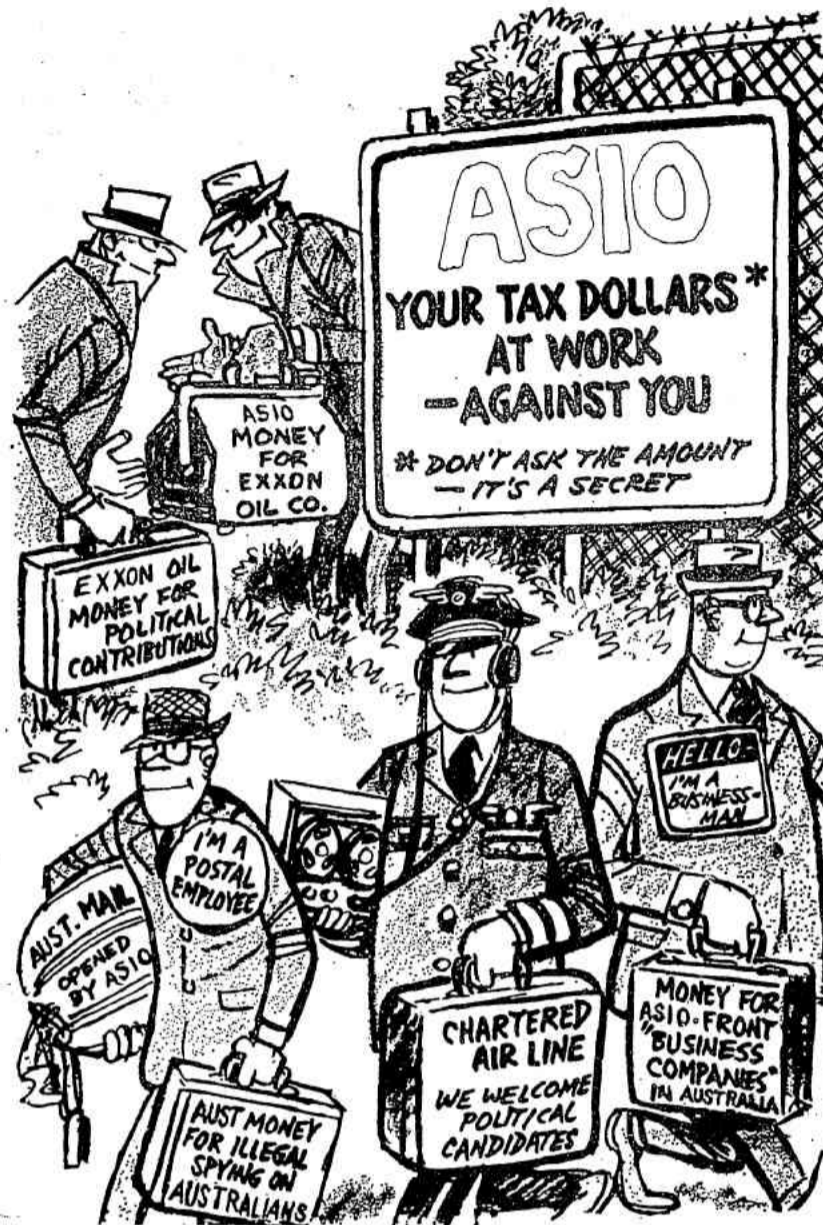
Sadly, no. The authors argue convincingly, and now wait for further evidence that we, indeed, live in 'dark times'.

Much of this material has been published before, being texts of radio-broadcasts, or letters and articles, 'running despatches from the front lines of the (anti-ASIO) campaign,' (p.2) conducted mainly in Melbourne and Adelaide in 1979. There is some overlapping and repetition and the whole can be read at a sitting. It is nevertheless substantial and may, just may, unsettle you.

In his Introduction, Flanagan surveys the changes which have occurred with respect to the nature of secret political police (SPP) and the character of their operations in the last century or so since Kropotkin wrote:

"... when one thinks of the thousands of villains going about the world in the pay of all governments and very often well paid for their villainies, of the traps they lay for all sorts of artless people, of the vast sums of money thrown away in the maintenance of that army which is recruited in the lowest strata of society and from the population of the prisons, of the corruption of all sorts which they pour into society at large, nay even into families, one cannot but be appalled at the immensity of the evil which is done. . . (Quoted p.3) Flanagan comments that the 'general and specific aims and methods of secret political police throughout the world remain in essence unchanged, namely:

"... the defence of the dominant power relations and institutions of the prevailing social order in general and within that general project, the specific gaining and exercising



by SPP organisations of increased, uncontrolled power." (p.3). With regard to this aim, SPP organisations around the world have achieved vastly increased powers 'vis-a-vis other organs of State and over the general populace.'

Likewise th means to these ends remain essentially unchanged:

"the indiscriminate repression of the exercise of critical intelligence by social critics and movements seeking a more rational, just, egalitarian and libertarian social order." (p.4)

More specifically, 'torture and imprisonment, job victimisation . . . mental and physical violence, harassment and intimidation . . . manipulation and control.' (p.4) Developments have occurred however in the increased recruitment of SPP from among the better educated and in the sophistication of the instruments and techniques available to the KGB, BOSS (South Africa), MI5/MI6, MOSSAD (Israel) ASIO, ASIS, (etc.) and/or SAVAK (Shah's Iran), etc.

Bruce McFarlane sets out how ASIO under Justice Reed, was established by the 1949 Labor Government and the part played in the establishment by British security. Menzies replaced Reed with the tough, right-winger Colonel Spry and made possible the Petrov defection which split the ALP, destroyed the then party-leader Dr Evatt, and prevented the almost certain win of Labor in 1954. Whether or not Menzies knew of Petrov before 1954, which he claimed he did not, ASIO certainly did, for some years, and clearly acted as a power unto themselves, in a politically bias-

ed way. The details of the post-election Royal Commission into security in Australia with regard to treatment of witnesses and evidence are scandalous, or would be if one was naive enough to expect anything else from a Commission made up of three judges, two hand-picked by Menzies. (p. 15). Concluding this section McFarlane suggests 'several hundred' academics, public servants and others were victimised by ASIO in Australia's own McCarthy-style period of media and Government manipulated mystery following the Petrov defection. Elsewhere in this book (p.148) Joan Coxedge sets out the details of one such similar case of victimisation, taken from 1979.

In a very grim chapter, appropriately headed 'Dark Times' Flanagan argues for the necessary antagonism of the SPP to 'genuine' democracy, which for him is only comprehensively possible in 'an anarchist, that is a libertarian socialist' society. (p.60). He draws on two 'extreme, fully explicit forms of totalitarianism' Bolshevik Russia and Nazi Germany, to illustrate the centrality of the SPP to both the horrors and the decline of such democratic features as existed previously. In the case of Russia he says: "I would agree with Victor Serge that the creation by the Bolsheviks in 1918 of the Cheka (forerunner of the GPU and the KGB) was one of the principal causes of the digging of the grave of the Russian Revolution." (p.68)

The establishment of the Cheka, despite perilous conditions, Serge argues was unnecessary.

The German secret service, in a symbiotic relationship with the KGB of just a few years later despite alleged ideological differences, 'played a crucial role in the Nazis gaining and consolidating power', but more importantly it has to be noted that this role was only possible because of their (the SPP) already entrenched position (p.67).

And what did Hitler do with his major problem — 'the unwanted Jews, East Europeans' (p.72)? He and his colleagues introduced the 'Final Solution' of the gas chambers. In contemporary capitalist terms, who are the 'unwanted', 'the problem people'? Why, the unemployed, their numbers dramatically increased as the contradictions of capitalism reassert themselves.

"... (Just) as with the Nazi case, given the requirements and imperatives of machine production for profits, there can be but one 'honest, decent, loyal . . . ' final solution to the unemployed: the concentration and extermination camp." (p.75)

Recognising that resistance is crucial to the prevention of such a prediction coming about, Flanagan reiterates the job-victimisation and technological harassment and repression arguments emphasising the relevance of the West German (Berufsverbote, for example) experience and that of Northern Ireland.

Several of the authors (which are those already mentioned and Peter Cochrane and Jim Jose) point out implications of the choice made by Justice Hope's Report recommendations of 1978, which effectively made legal that which he had found to be already going on, illegally. Faced with a similar choice because of Nixon's buggings and break-ins the US political system opted (if only for show) to jail him and his co-conspirators. In Australia, ASIO, ASIS, DSD, ONA, JIO and now the Protective Services Co-ordination Centre (as umbrella for Australia's SAS, etc.) (see the 'Bulletin' May 13, 1980) have been given virtual carte-blanche to engage in phone-taps mail interception and surveillance and harassment of uncharged persons.

How long before the evidence for activities similar to the bribes, blackmail and murder of the US SPP, or to the mass exterminations of the Chile, KGB, Gestapo, etc. spooks becomes a part of Australia's heritage?

The hypocrisy of media and State reactions to the Hilton (1978) and 1975 election campaigns pseudo-terrorist incidents, when compared with their complicity in the violence, which 'is the very basis of our society' (p.110), is patent, and underlined, as the authors point out, by the constantly re-occurring events of State-violence: — Hiroshima, Biafra, Korea Vietnam, the Congo, East Timor, Northern Ireland, etc. etc., just to take the last 40 years or so.

There is much more of importance and substance to this book of just 160 pages. At \$2 (plus postage, direct from the publishers) you cannot afford to be without it.



ASIO and the PETROVS

TRUTH WILL OUT: ASIO AND THE PETROVS, M. Thwaites, Collins 1980. Reviewer: Mick Atkinson.

On 3 April 1954 Vladimir Petrov, Third Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra and an agent of the MVD (later the KGB) sought political asylum in Australia. His defection was the culmination of two years of subtle effort by the new Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO). With him he brought many documents of security value including a list of 600 MVD personnel abroad. Ten days later (and ten days closer to the Federal Election scheduled for May) the Prime Minister, R.G. Menzies, announced the defection with the warning that the documents obtained by Petrov named MVD contacts and collaborators in Australia. Menzies added: "As would be expected, I do not propose to mention the names of these people until the investigation is so far proceeded with that a coherent case of proper probative value can be prepared."¹ This, of course, foreshadowed prosecutions. The next day Evdokia Petrov was escorted from the Soviet Embassy, where she had been confined since her husband's defection, by two armed couriers and put on an aeroplane bound for the Soviet Union. At a stop-over at Darwin Airport she too defected. A week before the Federal Election, amidst much hue and cry, a Royal Commission on Espionage was convened and it held three perfunctory hearings before going into hibernation until July. In the Federal Election Evatt's ALP polled a clear majority of the two-party preferred vote but failed to win enough seats to displace the Menzies Government.² Later in the year Evatt, while still Leader of the Opposition, appeared before the Royal Commission as counsel for certain members of his staff who were implicated in espionage by Petrov's documents. Before the Royal Commission Evatt claimed that the Petrov defection was the fruit of a conspiracy between Menzies and ASIO which was designed to influence the outcome of the Election. Evatt also wrote to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Molotov, asking him if he had any spies in Australia. Evatt then produced Molotov's letter of denial in Parliament as evidence that Petrov's documents were untrue. Naturally, Evatt's action was much derided. In 1955 the ALP split over the issue of communism.

The author of this book is Michael Thwaites who is a graduate of Oxford (B.Litt. in English) and a former Rhodes Scholar and lecturer at the University of Melbourne. He joined ASIO in 1950 and worked in that organisation until 1971 when he became assistant manager of the Parliamentary Library. His major assignment at ASIO was the Petrovs.

The book has three main themes:³ The first is the early days of ASIO; its creation in 1949 by the Chifley Labor Government; the reasons for its existence; and its early struggles. The second part is a detailed and convincing portrait of the Petrovs: their backgrounds, motives and steps to defection. The third theme is the totalitarian Soviet State and its treatment of dissidents.

The main purpose of the book is to exculpate ASIO from accusations that it engineered the Petrovs' defection to coincide with the 1954 Federal Elect-

ion. This it achieves beyond doubt. I cannot reproduce the proofs here, but only suggest that you read Thwaites' account at the end of which conspiracy theories seem highly improbable. However, Thwaites then goes on to argue that Menzies acted properly in his handling of the defection once it had occurred. With respect, the evidence which Thwaites adduces tends to reveal quite the opposite. The construction which I would put on it is that Menzies acted improperly in three particulars:

1. He delayed announcing the defection for ten days, though the delay served no purpose. Presumably, this was to maximise the domestic political value of the defection in the course of the election campaign.
2. He made the mendacious claim that Petrov's documents contained the names of Australian traitors who might be prosecuted.
3. He hastily called the Royal Commission together a week before the Election when its preliminary proceedings could generate no light, only heat.

We do not need Thwaites to tell us that Menzies was fond of traducing the ALP as a pro-communist party. In 1954 such accusations could not have been further from the truth with the anti-communist Industrial Groups ascendant in the ALP and bitterly struggling to break the communist dominance in certain large unions. (A domination maintained by apathy, ballot rigging and intimidation)⁴. By contrast with the armchair or public relations anti-communism of the Liberals, a whole generation of Labor men, symbolised by such people as E.W. Peters and Laurie Short, used all their energies in engaging a very real Red menace.⁴ It is an irony that the only major party in Australia which really fought communism had to suffer electorally from the slanders of the sebacious Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Moreover, it is tragic that the same great Party has, since the split of 1955, admitted to membership a whole faction of pro-communists who go under the pseudonym "Socialist Left". At least Thwaites recognises the problem at p. 33 when he writes of the ALP that it had: "... a trade

union movement which constitute the main support base for the Party and yet was under strong communist influence."⁵; but he does not comment on the one man who unscrupulously exploited this and thus gravely weakened the Opposition and Australian Democracy

One very refreshing aspect of Thwaites' book is his commitment to democracy and human rights. So often the intelligence agent drifts into cynicism. He concentrates on the totalitarian enemy but forgets what we are defending ourselves for. Thwaites enthusiastically endorses President Carter's emphasis on Human Rights in foreign policy and cogently quotes Lief Hovelsen, himself a survivor of the Nazi Gulag, "Through the Helsinki Final Act and the clear official stand of the United States with regard to Human Rights, a significant thing had happened. for the first time in years the free world has been on the offensive for the ideas its people believe in..."⁵

A couple of final points. Firstly, Thwaites emphasises that ASIO's function is not executive but advisory: "It collects and evaluates intelligence relevant to security, and advises Ministers and the Government."⁶ This pertinent point might well be noted with profit by one of *Woroni's* more exuberant and accident-prone ASIO commentators who would have us believe that ASIO resembles the "knock on the door in the middle of the night" secret police kind of operation. Secondly, on two matters, both at p.34, Thwaites is incorrect. He states that in the immediate post-War years the Australian Communist Party's membership reached 24,000. My research convinces me that the maximum figure is closer to 16,000.⁷ He then states that the communist controlled Miners' Federation called out the South Australian coal miners during the 1949 Coal Strike. In fact, coal miners in South Australia did not strike as they were covered by the pro-Labor AWU, a matter in which the South Australian ALP took pride and from which it drew considerable strength.⁸

I would unhesitatingly recommend *Truth Will Out* to anyone interested in the workings of ASIO and the international intelligence community,

though it is short on explanation of the domestic political scene of the 1950s. As a justification of ASIO's existence it is a far superior work to the shoddy pot-boiler put out by Stewart Cockburn last year under the title *The Salisbury Affair*. Kim Beazley (Education Minister in the Whitlam Government and opener of the ANU Union) has written an incisive foreword in which he takes issue with the author on a couple of points. The book costs \$14.95 and is published in hardcover by Collins.*

References:

1. Thwaites, p. 180.
2. May I add that the ALP was hoist on its own petard. The electoral distribution which defeated it was of its own making. Its peculiar effect resulted from the selfishness of certain sitting ALP members who wanted the Labor vote cooped up in their electorates.
3. e.g. see J.A. Merritt, *A History of the Federated Ironworkers Association*, PhD Thesis ANU, pp. 438, 441.
4. For details of which unions the Communist Party controlled see R. Murray, *The Split: Australian Labor in the Fifties*, Cheshire 1972, p. 14; R. Gollan, *Revolutions and Reformists: Communism and the Australian Labor Movement*, A.N.U. Press 1975, p. 130.
5. For those of you who dismiss Carter's Human Rights statements, and his withholding of military aid to certain pro-US dictatorships, as mere tokenism, witness the cynical promises to remain silent on Human Rights made by Reagan's advisers to a receptive Argentine Junta. Anyone who claims that the choice between Carter and Reagan is meaningless must be myopic. The ALP Students' Club will be addressed by Dr Robert Cooksey on the American Presidential Elections on Tuesday 29 July at 7.30 pm in the Union Board Room. All welcome.
6. Thwaites, p. 36.
7. Murray, p. 14; Gollan, pp. 91 & 130; J.E. Henry, "Communist Strategy in Australia 1920-1950", *Quadrant*, Spring 1957, p. 58.
8. *Australian Worker* (AWU), 3 November 1948, p. 11; *Workers' Weekly Herald* (ALP), 22 October 1948, p.1.

* I hasten to add that I am no bourgeois lackey who can afford to shell out \$14.95 merely to read about the Petrovs. My copy was a birthday present.



journey down the franklin....

The Tasmanian Government recently decided *not* to flood the Franklin River. However they decided to continue with plans to flood the Lower Gordon, Olga, King and other rivers in South-West Tasmania - i.e., one of the most spectacular gorge and wilderness areas of the world still faces destruction - S. W. Tasmania is *not* being preserved intact as a wilderness area. This article aims at giving some idea of what the area is like, from first-hand experience.

The Franklin River can be seen as having three characteristic moods - the upper, middle, and lower river moods. When one first begins a journey down the Franklin the river is a small clear stream, often shallow, sometimes deep, with dark waters, fallen trees and submerged logs. It hurries past sharp banks cloaked in dark forests which reach up to smooth green tussocked slopes and sharp white rock peaks. It has a story-book feeling, passing through canyons of bright polished bronze quartzite, the only sound the tinkling baroque music of drips, drifting in the current in chasms, with a coldness smoothness and depth of something almost eternal, where speech is unthinkable and the sounds of paddling seems sacrilege. Other streams and tributaries hurry down their own little slopes in the rock to leap in beautiful cascades to swell and strengthen the river for what is to come.

Gorges and Rapids

The middle mood of the Franklin River is characterised by a tract known as



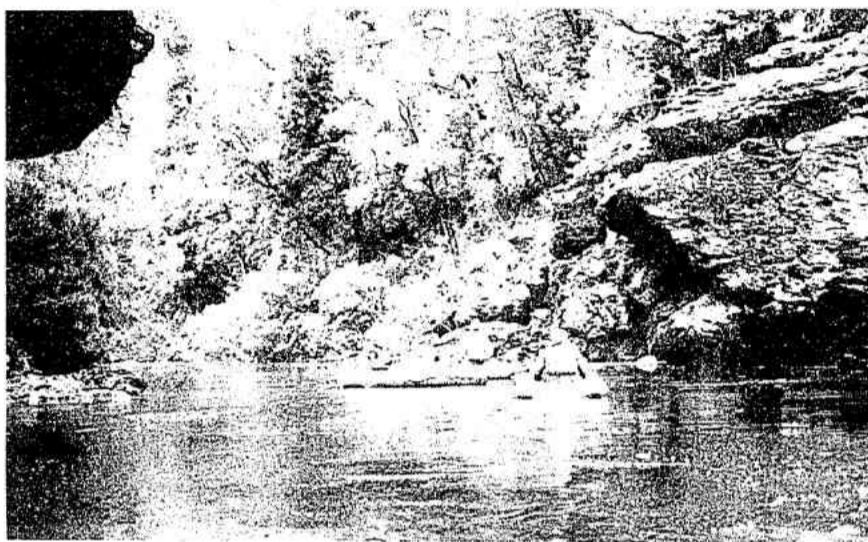
The Great Ravine. Here the river cuts right through a mountain range to form a huge gorge with sheer rock sides, boiling rapids, and calm reaches of mirror-smooth water. It is a place of thundering water, of huge boulders which are toys for the winter floods, of silver spray and rainbows, of perfect reflections at dusk as the tops of mountains catch the last rays of light, of campsites perched high on ledges or crouched low under overhanging cliffs. It is where the early morning mist steals up the mountain sides in tune with the gurgling of the river and the smell of the campfire, where the sound of an approaching rapid stills conversation and hurried paddling brings the rafts to the bank before the current becomes too strong. Excited boulder hopping follows as the rapid is inspected. Possible routes are devised, discussed and dismissed. Nothing can be heard over the roar of the entire river being channelled through a narrow slot, and then sucked right under a huge rock to come exploding out the other side. Shouted exclamations of awe, anticipation and wonder are drowned by the sound, as the figures are dwarfed by the canyon and their strength by the torrent's power.

Heavy Loads and Wild River

After carrying routes have been planned, rubber rafts deflated and loads shouldered there follows a long slippery back breaking slog, often climbing high above the river to descend

only a hundred metres downstream of the starting point. Then comes the excitement as raft and rafter enter the swirling current, are swiftly swept away down chutes, into rocks, bouncing off and paddling furiously, flying high over pressure waves, the water coming straight over the front of the raft, icy into the rafter's face. The water drops away, then rushes back as the raft is

warm and happy. There are blurred images and memories of cloudless skies, warm sun, drifting with the current, content to take life at its own pace. All the senses are gently bathed and soothed as the river shows its serenity. The forests seem to reach out with deep dark spaces, strong clear notes from unseen birds, the earthy smell of damp leaves and hum-



hurled over a waterfall. Finally as the raft is trapped in the whirlpool motionless the rafter suddenly receives an icy shock as the river greets him more intimately. A capsize means a desperate swim to grab the raft, paddle and shore before the next rapid. Then comes the work of bailing out, retrieving gear, and warming up.

Man's Rude Intrusion

Just when one is becoming attuned to the river, its ways and its wildness there comes the violent intrusion of man's "skill and ingenuity" (or greed). Huge scars of dead vegetation slash across the gorge, forest giants lie maimed and dying beside bright yellow wounds of bare earth. Here painted numbers and steel spokes in the rocks adorn nature's sculpture; wire ropes, cable railways, tin sheds and oil slicks stand as monuments to man's ability to conquer, tame and destroy.

Calm Peaceful Waters

The last period of the Franklin River stays in the mind like a dream, vague

us, the huge thick trunks of myrtles and beech. The tall slender celery top pines worship the sun, the leather-wood flowers standing pure and white, high in the canopy, their fragrance gentle and delicious. The beautiful scent of huon pine, as clean and fresh as the delicate soft green fronds of the tree. The ranges in the distance stand out with cliffs of orange in the afternoon sun, contrasting with the cool dark waters below.

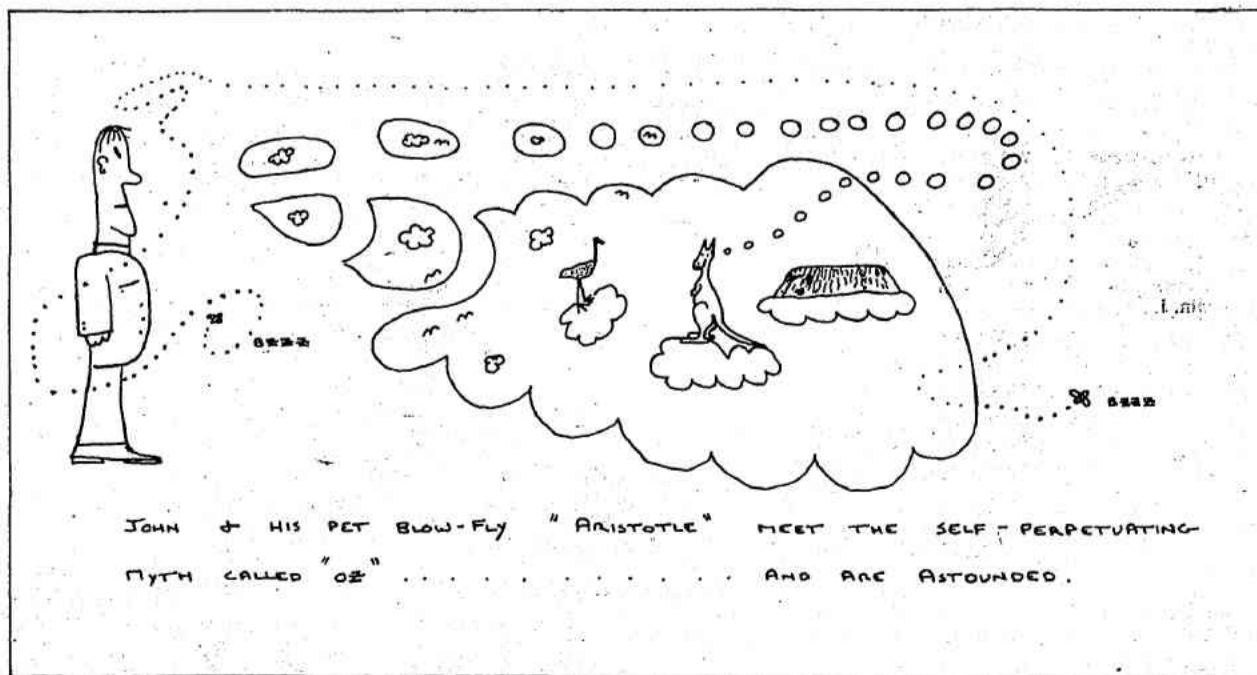
The feeling is one of a life so complete one wonders about the reality of civilization. And one wonders that man can continue to choose civilization in preference to wilderness. Words form from somewhere - "Earth is not merely a home for man" - "I am amazed and appalled by the ignorance and arrogance of men who believe they can improve on God's creation" . . . "Man needs more than just materialism if he's going to let his spirit grow."

But does he want to let his spirit grow?

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PUBLIC BROADCASTING: A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE?

The introduction of Public Broadcasting in 1975 by the Labor Government probably was the most exciting and innovative move in broadcasting in Australia for many years. There was tremendous enthusiasm amongst groups to get to air and considerable ingenuity was displayed by them. You

go to many broadcasting stations and it is quite remarkable how they overcome problems of lack of equipment, lack of funding etc. and still maintain a very good and interesting programming output. Public Broadcasting is very strong in Australia - there are now 27 or 28 stations on air.

Perhaps the initial enthusiasm has waned somewhat having become largely institutionalized and therefore probably losing some of its freshness. Accordingly it is perhaps becoming a little unrealistic in what it should be doing.

There is a group within the public broadcasting association who have shown considerable enthusiasm for satellite, hoping that public broadcasters would be allowed very low cost access to the satellite network programming to interchange programming with other stations. They base this confidence on an unrealistic view of the generosity of this Government, and they also misconstrue the nature of public broadcasting in Australia. They are perhaps mistaken in identifying Australian Public Broadcasting as fulfilling the same role as the American Broadcasting system which makes very heavy use of satellite. Of course in America you don't have an A.B.C., you don't have a non-profit Government funded broadcasting service and that role is largely fulfilled by public broadcasting, public radio and public television, but they are very different animals from the public broadcasters in Australia. Generally they're well funded from Government sources and because they're based in large institutions, such as the Universities, they receive funds from various endowments, etc.

The philosophy behind public broadcasting in Australia was to have a large number of small stations serving distinct communities or specific interest groups; if they wanted to exchange programming and ideas surely Australia Post would be tolerably reliable in doing that. I think it is a little unrealistic that stations which often have to go on air literally to appeal for money to buy reels of tape, should suddenly start to be confident that they're going to be able to buy \$40 - \$50 thousand satellite ground stations and then pay the very heavy tariffs for use of the satellite to network programmes. I think it is a rather over ambitious view on what public broadcasting is about.

I also feel public broadcasting has come under increased pressures. Its share of the audience has never been and was not expected to be terribly large. With the growth of competition in the next decade before this final monopoly situation emerges, there will be very fierce competition in the commercial media, particularly television and also radio, which is a thing which

bears upon public broadcasters. Commercial radio operators have been tolerant on occasions, if not a little aggressive, towards public broadcasters, although some particularly in country areas have been sympathetic and given assistance. I think this sort of stand off between the two groups will end because the existing commercial operators on the AM band are now going to come under significant pressure with the introduction of commercial stereo FM broadcasting and are going to become increasingly resentful of any loss in audience. The small part of their audience which public broadcasters may now hold will be fought for, and very bitterly, so I think increasing pressure will emerge from commercial broadcasters.

As well the institutional arrangements which govern broadcasting in Australia will bear more heavily on public broadcasters: I'm talking specifically about the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal which is under the Broadcasting and Television Act charged with the regulation of broadcasting in Australia. Let me explain by suggesting that the Tribunal which was set up in a great 'hoorah' from the Government, was aimed to allow the public access to broadcasters and to make them accountable to the Tribunal, the community and the audience. This very high sounding ideal has collapsed totally.

It collapsed, if you remember, in the series of television licence renewals, particularly in Sydney, when high powered counsel was introduced and consequently terrified and intimidated the public. The few members of the public who had actually been afforded standing to appear and talk about the performance of the Sydney licencees really had very little input. The public, in fact by the Melbourne hearings, were excluded and if you look at what's happened in subsequent tribunal hearings, the public input was massive at the first ones (the Adelaide hearings) has almost totally disappeared. People are quite understandably, not willing to expose themselves to the pressures which cross-examination by a very competent legal counsel would expose them - they're not going to put up with that, nor are they going to tolerate the treatment which was afforded them by members of the tribunal: the way in which argument was dismissed or ignored. Treatment of individuals led to one

tribunal member, Janet Strickland, being so disgusted with the performance of her colleagues that she resigned in April last year.

The broadcasters which operate through two lobby groups - Federal Australian Commercial Television Stations (FACTS) and the Federation of Australian Broadcasters (FAB), really encouraged the idea of the tribunal and then they knocked it over. They set out in 1976 with a submission to the Government called 'self-regulation broadcasting' which they've now achieved. The tribunal really has proved unwilling to exercise the powers which it seemed to have and in the Sydney licence renewal hearings, particularly the renewal for Channel 9 (the Packer channel), the idea that the commercial stations would be subject to any form of regulation in programming matters was quite easily rolled by Packer.

The only other significant area of control which the tribunal had was over the ownership and control of the limits upon the number of television or radio stations which individuals or groups might control. This was destroyed in June/July last year by Murdoch's acquisition of Channel 10 in Sydney where Murdoch more or less thumbed his nose at the tribunal.

The tribunal rejected the takeover bid for radio station 2HD in Newcastle by the proprietors of the Newcastle television station and one of the other Newcastle radio stations. They said it would be against the public interest to have such a degree of media ownership in one centre. This was not carried on though with the big boys of course. When Murdoch moved on 10 and the argument was that it was against the public interest to have this proprietor entering into metropolitan television, they held the right hearing - the charade went on - but Murdoch himself said, that once he was informed that there was to be a hearing in which some question or doubt would arise, that he went out and bought these shares unconditionally: 'if you want me to give them back, try'.

Ultimately, the only course of action for the Tribunal was to take the licence away completely. This would have forced the station to close down. A stand off situation existed: the tribunal was unwilling to force it, Murdoch effectively walked through.

There has been a High Court challenge by the Labor Party in Victoria on the question of whether Murdoch was in breach of the ownership and control divisions of the Broadcasting Television Act. That decision may well be upheld by the High Court. Ultimately I don't know what will happen, it is beyond the resources of the Labor Party to engage in the phenomenally expensive litigation which could be necessary before the court if it really wants to carry it right through. I think ultimately that this rather encouraging move will be undone by the sheer weight of resources which Murdoch can bring to bear.

At this time though, the two important areas of power held by the Tribunal, in regulating and controlling



commercial broadcasters, have literally been blown apart. The Tribunal has never been willing to exercise or have its powers truly tested; it has always acquiesced, always folded. It means that the licencing renewal process and hearings into acquisitions of media shares by groups or individuals is largely a legal charade in which the public is not involved. Its formality appears to be executed in the proper way. It means that the only area in which the Tribunal now has real powers is the public broadcasters sector.

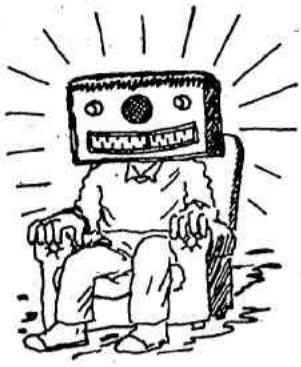
There have been instances where very large pressures and quite threatening noises have been made by the Tribunal about the status quo and standing of various licencees in the public sector in Brisbane, Melbourne and Canberra. Minor breaches of programming guidelines or of tribunal regulations have brought very swift responses in threats of loss of licence at the next renewal hearing and so forth. So I think in fact that the tribunal will become very largely occupied in regulating and keeping an eye on the public sector. It will carry on with the charade of looking after the commercials. It really now has a very strong and positive role in limiting the public broadcasting sector.

Another thing which I think may be threatening to the public broadcasting group is the obsession of certain sections in it for community television. This is damaging because television is a phenomenally expensive medium. It devours resources: I think as a very conservative estimate an hour of television produced in the public sector will be 40-50 times more expensive than an hour of radio programming. Yet there is a vocal and well organised group within the Public Broadcasting Association of Australia who are lobbying very heavily for community television stations. Those groups are based in the access video centres which were set up under the Whitlam government. Very large amounts of capital equipment were bought and remain under-utilised. To legitimate their continued existence they obviously want stations from which they can broadcast. You can already see within the PBAA that



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LETTERS



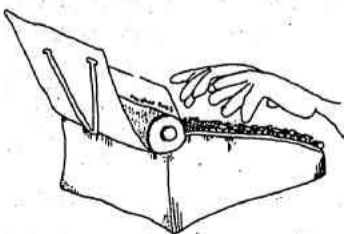
this group is starting to take an inadequate share of the limited resources available to the PBAA and its administration. They want their own conference. The cost of running conferences is very large: the PBAA has a limited budget for these things; it's obviously important to bring people together once a year for an annual conference so that matters of policy and elections can be held but the real value of community television is far less than the demand that it is already starting to make upon the resources which the Public Broadcasters have.

Also those Public Broadcasters who are enthusiastic for community television are not being realistic in their assessment of the direction television is now taking in Australia. They are perhaps encouraged by the introduction of ethnic television which they see as broadening out under the marvellously titled 'Independent and Multicultural Broadcasting Commission', chaired by Bruce Gyngell. They perhaps see the network, if and when it is finally established, as the basis for community television. It has been given very high priority by the present government: it is very much Fraser's personal project. He sees enormous political value, enormous vote winning capabilities in television for specific ethnic groups. The operation will be a limited commercial service and there are sufficient entrepreneurs available who, as the traditional television market tightens under competitive forces from satellite networking, will turn to these relatively small and specialised markets. In larger metropolitan cities such as Melbourne, where there is an enormous Greek population, there is obviously a lot of money to be made. However, this initiative — the setting up of ethnic television services in the major metropolitan centres and ultimately in smaller centres — will deny the opportunity for community television groups to get to air.

I wonder whether the sorts of energies which are being expended upon the idea of Public television might not be better if they are returned to more realistic tasks such as getting more low powered 'C' class licences, getting more small groups on air. There is perhaps a need to be a little more realistic in the assessments about what public broadcasting is, and what its relationship in the overall media structure means.

Kevin Morgan
Greg Falk

Next issue: Ethnic television and the politics of Fraser and the media.



Dear Editors,

In its edition of 25th May, Woroni attempted to explicate some of the dominant trends within anarchism. Anarchism appeared to be a wonderful thing: no god, no master, no oppression, individual freedom; who would not want all that?

Most of the people whom anarchists deride as "authoritarian" socialists are working to bring about a society where these ideals can exist. It is our contention that anarchism cannot change our society, and will never bring about the fair, free and equal community we all want.

Some of the defects in the anarchists' arguments were immediately apparent. John Buchanan's article made interesting reading. To summarise: England, 1692 "grass roots movement was crushed by Cromwell"; Paris 1871 "between 15,000 and 30,000 died"; Russia 1905 "destruction by the Tsarist state" . . . The list continues in this vein; "effectively destroyed", "movement destroyed", "ruthlessly crushed"; primitive anarchist movements don't seem to have had much success. John attempts to answer the criticism implicit in his list of failures: "The reason these movements have not succeeded is not because of some weakness inherent in anarchism, but because the forces of reaction by right-wing elements and so-called left-wingers of an authoritarian breed were more powerful". But why are these other forces so much more powerful than anarchism? Why does anarchism seem so impotent against the state? And how is this power of the organised state to be overcome?

Most socialists argue that state power can only be defeated by an organised working class movement; and it is because anarchist tendencies in the past have refused to accept the need for strong organisation and have had an inadequate class analysis that they have failed.

The anarchy articles told us that our current system is bad, but offered no constructive suggestions as to how it might be changed. Many anarchists seem to believe that if they change their own lives, then society will change too (in other words, ignore

capitalism and it will go away). The unfortunate thing is that our current ruling class will not vanish because we wish it so. They are powerful — but so are the tensions created by the fact that the majority of the people are being given an inadequate return for their work, because a large proportion of their times goes into creating profit to maintain a minority in wealth and power. A re-organisation of society is possible if we work with working people to bring about a fair distribution of the rewards of labour: i.e. we need an organised working class movement, to create a socialist state, before we can work to full individual freedoms.

One of the problems of anarchism on campus in Australia in recent years is that though there are some anarchists who have genuinely considered their position, there are many who claim to be anarchists because they really have no thought-out political views at all. It seems inherent in anarchism that it attracts these devotees; perhaps because, as the article "How Anarchists Differ" showed us, almost anything can claim to be anarchism.

However, those anarchists who have a real commitment have added much of value to the way the left has perceived itself and operated. Particularly, anarchists have drawn attention to authoritarian and patriarchal tendencies within many left organisations, and there seems to be general agreement that these tendencies should be eradicated as effectively as possible.

At A.N.U., anarchists and socialists have worked together well on campaigns. The Left Group at A.N.U. is a good example of a body where students of various political views, ranging from ALP to anarchist, can get together for the purposes of discussing and working on student action. It is neither an anarchist nor a socialist group, and the disputes between these schools of left thought have been kept to a minimum.

So I am not saying that anarchists are nasty, or do no good work towards changing society in many ways. I do believe, though, that anarchists won't ever fundamentally change society. It is not a coincidence

that the primary targets for state repression currently are the unions, and the organised workers movements. The capitalists are frightened — and they know who it is they have to fear.

Yours in solidarity,

Stephen Bartos.

Dear Eds,

Unlike many other members of the Students' Association I want some value in my degree and consequently I do not support the S.A.'s policy of abolishing exams and assessments. Nevertheless, those students who do not wish to undertake exams should not be compelled to do so. Therefore would the S.A. (claiming to be the bastion of educational democracy) consider supporting a policy whereby those students who wish to be examined and receive a valuable degree (i.e. one capable of attaining employment) can opt for a system of examination and assessment. Alternatively those who don't wish to be exposed to such penetrating pressure and callous competition can choose to opt for a non-examination and non-assessment system. The degree should indicate the student's choice, thus helping the employer choose who is the most suitable employee.

This policy gives the best of both worlds — the ultimate in educational democracy, which should blow the S.A. clean out of its mind.

Yours academically,

John Mastrofilippo esq.

P.S. Please respond.

John,

For the edification of yourself and interested readers the University's motto is "above all to find the way things are" and not "above all so that you can be assessed by companies". Next issue will contain a detailed statement on assessment.

Eds.

RESIST
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WEDNESDAY, 23rd
UNION BISTRO.

'THE DEAD ARE NOT SILENT'



Orlando Letelier



José Tohá

Isabel's husband, Orland Letelier, was Minister for Defence in the progressive Allende government (1970-1973) and represented Chile in the U.S.A. The Minister for the Navy, Jose Toha was imprisoned, tortured and killed by the Pinochet government 'junta' which took over by a military coup on September 11, 1973. Thousands of other Chileans were arrested or 'disappeared' and many have been tortured or killed, such as the famous folk song writer Victor Jara. The Leteliers were expelled from Chile and went to the U.S.A. where they could best serve the Chilean resistance, along with Senor Toha's widow, Moy Toha.

Orlando Letelier was killed by a bomb in his car in Washington D.C., and a U.S. court has found that the crime was committed at the order of DINA, the Chilean secret police, which has recently changed its name to CNI.

Interview between Nick Gillard (co-editor of 'Woroni') and Isabel Letelier, Chilean human rights activist, recorded 10 June 1980.

Q. Isabel, how long are you in Australia for?

A. I am going to stay here for ten days.

Q. What do you hope to achieve by your tour here in Australia?

A. Well, I have been invited by the Chile Solidarity Committee to show a film that was done two years ago, about two assassinations that took place in Chile, the assassination of two Ministers of Defence, Orlando Letelier and Jose Toha, plus the assassination of two very distinguished military people who were constitutionalist military people, an airforce general, Generale Bachille and an army general, General Pratz. This movie shows the tragedy of the Chilean people. So I am using that film as a base for showing some comments with the Australian and Chilean community in several cities.

Q. What do you hope the Australians will do after seeing the film? Are there things that we can do to help the Chileans?

A. Yes, by all means. What I am saying is that the repression that is shown in that film is again being renovated in 1980. This year has started with a series of repressive pressures against professors in universities, and it has been followed by arrest and harassment and torture, again the same pattern that was taking place in the first years of the military rule. So what the dictator (Pinochet) is saying that the country is in good economic shape, and that a peaceful environment surrounds the economic model isn't true. He has to maintain a very, very brutal repression.

So we want to raise the interest of the Australian people to keep the solidarity towards our people and not let them down now that they need solidarity more than ever.

Q. Is the junta sensitive to international pressure?

A. Oh, yes, very very much. There are thousands of people that escaped death because of solidarity, international solidarity, international denouncement at the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and many other international bodies, and when governments boycott or demand certain things from the military junta they are extremely sensitive. We are talking about a government that not even Mr Marcos, from Philippines, is willing to receive, so you can imagine they are shopping for friends.

Q. Are the Israelis in association with the Chileans? What sort of link is there? You said in your speech tonight that they were supplying armaments.

A. Yes, they have been providing the military junta with arms, after the sort of military aid that took place in the United States was cut off.

Q. Is it because the Israelis are searching also for friends, or is it just a business deal?

A. Yes, I guess it's more a business deal, because France also sells arms to any countries, but the strongest links are between Chile and South Africa. They interchange officials — when it is the national day of the Airforce in Chile, the Commander in Chief of the Airforce in South Africa visits Chile, and vice versa.

Q. When the junta first took over, how many people, would you say, were killed, and how many imprisoned or exiled because of their political beliefs?

A. Well, since the coup until today — I use the most conservative figures, because I feel the tragedy has been too big, and we estimate that ten thousand people have been killed and that at least 100,000 have been tortured at one time or another, they have been in concentration camps in Chile. And according to the figures obtained by churches, the National Council of Churches in the United States, almost a million Chileans live in exile.

Q. The trade union officials, then, who were at all actively opposed to the junta, or were supporters of Allende, would have been removed. What sort of trade union officials would be active now? Or has the government installed their own?

A. Well, this is a very complex situation. The military junta said that from now on, and they said after the military coup, we will not have politics in the trade union movement. Therefore, we will appoint the most 'capable' leaders for the unions to represent the workers, and in fact they set up some puppets. But these people who were appointed by the junta, soon after they became aware of the problems of the workers, turned themselves against the military junta, and that has been, more or less, the same story being repeated, and they have appointed another leader and again, the same thing has happened. At the same time there

is an organization that groups many groups, that is Consejo Nacional de la Co-ordinacion Sindical where all the groups are represented, the Group of Ten, that is mainly Christian Democrats, and F.U.T., another organisation.

Q. That's Front Unidad de Trabajadores?

A. Yes, and all the other unions, they are all represented there, and at the same time now there are some new organisations called Comando Nacional Pro de Defensa Dereches Sindicales 'Ad Hoc Committee in Defence of Labour Rights' and all the organisations are also affiliated to that organisation. So no matter how the military junta through the labour plan tries to divide the working class of Chile, they always find ways to keep united, because that has been the long tradition of the working class.

Q. What sort of things are they doing to divide the workers?

A. Well, the labour plan they have implanted. In the same industry they form two different unions. That's what they encourage.

Q. And that is being overcome by the unionists who don't want that at all?

A. Every single group in Chile has condemned the labour plan. All of them are opposed to it.

Q. And what sort of resistance is the working class putting up? Are there strikes continuing, or...

A. Well, that's exactly the problem. It is very difficult to stay in a strike, in a country where this labour plan does not support the workers. They are allowed to be on strike for ten days, and then they have to come back to work, nevertheless, many have stayed on strike — they have done heroic demonstrations of commitment.

Q. And who's benefitting from this labour plan and the general government strategy?

A. Well, economic groups of course would take advantage of these situations to underpay the workers.

Q. Would there be multinational corporations involved, or is it mainly the rich people in Chile?

A. Both. There are many multinationals that have bought Chilean industries.

Q. We know about Anaconda and the copper mines...

A. Well, Anaconda has at this moment been given some concessions to explore

other mining compounds in the Andes. Exxon and also General Motors have interest; the factory that makes tyres—Goodyear, they are there also.

Q. And does ITT still, or had they been restored the ownership of the telephone network?

A. It was never actually nationalized.

Q. You mentioned professors and trade unionists had been arrested in this last year. Could you give particular examples of what sorts of things an official would do, or an academic would do, to incur the wrath of the State?

A. For instance, Professor San Questa from Concepcion, he was professor for thirty years there, but he had joined a group called The Group of the Twentyfour that presented an alternative constitution to the Provisional constitution of Pinochet, and because of that he was fired from the university. When he was fired, seventy other professors from the university of Santiago or Concepcion or the Catholic University were fired, and also Universidad del Norte, that is another branch of the Catholic university, 141 people were fired, also for the same reasons, because they considered them 'unreliable', politically unreliable people. And the only crime was trying to be professors of the universities. With all the 'universality' that being a professor means; they are opposed to restrictions in their teachings, of course, and opposed to restrictions to the students.

Q. And what about the trade union officials?

A. The trade union officials have been harassed more than in the two previous years. They were harassed during the month of April, many of them were arrested.

Q. What sort of things did they have to do?

A. For instance, there was a group that was harassed when they were visiting a lawyer and these armed men that belonged to "Investigaciones" (it seems they belonged to the CNI), came armed, arrested them, handcuffed them, blindfolded them and picked them up, threatened to torture them. They actually put all the electrical wires on the head of one of the lawyers, telling him "tonight your wife is going to be a widow". At the same time they forced him to sign a docu-



Isabel Letelier and Michael Hodgkin (Chairperson) following the film and address, Copeland Lecture Theatre, June 10th.

ment saying that he had — a document this armed man had brought to the office, and nobody there knew what the document was all about. At the same time they filmed them, they photographed them and on the wall this armed man put some signs that they were not able to see, but perhaps these movies will be used one

day, any of these days, to excuse some brutality — committed by the Chilean secret police, or to destroy the image of the union leaders trying to say that they are more political involved than union involved. At the same time, in the days before May 1st they came into the pablaciones (shanty towns) and arrested union

leaders that run them and they terrorised the families of these people.

Q. Are women playing an important role in the resistance?

A. Yes, women have played a very important role, because they were the first to go out in the streets demonstrating against the military. The first ones were relatives of the disappeared prisoners. They pinned the photographs of their loved ones to their clothes, and they paraded in the streets with these photographs, with signs saying "Where are they?". They also organised hunger strikes, or they chained themselves to public buildings in a heroic attempt to find out the whereabouts of their loved ones. And when they finally found out, that some of them had been buried alive in an abandoned mine near Lonquen, they went there, they went in large groups and they had masses and demonstrations, and they pressed the authorities to have a trial so that criminals were listening that had arrested them. And now these women are also suing again for the disappearance of their beloved ones. I can go on and on and on with the list of the things they have been doing.

At Lonquen they put flowers, candles and all that, and there was a sort of

little sanctuary with a statue of the Virgin Mary, and candles It was a place to pray. All of a sudden that whole area was bought by an unknown person and that unknown person one day dynamited the place. And a man brought to the little church that is near, the Virgin Mary, and some flowers and some candles — it was as if the people were trying to create a sanctuary of that place. It was just bombed.

People always say to me 'why did the Allende government treason (betray —ed.) the people by not giving them arms'. I heard in the U.S. about the 1975 'destabilization' (The Kerr coup —Ed.) from Trade Union officials. So I throw that question back to you — why did the Whitlam government treason the people by not giving them arms.

N.G. They were a constitutional, democratically-elected government. They didn't expect any military take over.

I.L. Exactly! There you have it! We expected the army to obey the government as they had done for decades before.

CONFLICT IN EL SALVADOR

A PICTURE OF LATIN AMERICA

The murder of Archbishop Romero in El Salvador dramatically illustrates the growing conflict between the rich and the poor in many Latin American countries. Archbishop Romero was the seventh cleric and somewhere in a list of hundreds of activists killed over the last few years by right wing forces. Before October last year, those forces were government or government-sanctioned — the regime of the then President Carlos Humberto Romero acted, in the traditional mould, for the interests of the 14 families who control the land and, in alliance with multinational companies, most other things in El Salvador.

Since the October coup, in which more liberal army officers came to power, the forces of repression have been government-related rather than government-controlled. Serious reformists in the government have been unable to control the rural militias who shoot up troublesome peasants for the big landowners, nor have they been willing and able to control the State security forces who operate much as before.

In other Latin American countries the specific developments in the political economies have been more complex than they are in El Salvador and the other small Central American republics. But some underlying similarities remain. The recipes for economic growth that have been adopted have been geared to production and consumption for the rich. Cities have been swollen with unemployed, fenced out of rural areas as commercialisation and concentration of agriculture for export has proceeded with governmental force and aid. Industries requiring the poor neither as workers nor consumers have added to the basket for the rich without providing the promised 'trickle-down' to the poor. Within the wage sector, the prevailing pattern in recent years has been of aggregate

growth with declines, sometimes drastic, in real wages for the unskilled and semi-skilled.

A strong authoritarian state is needed to discipline agricultural and urban workforces so that the country is safe and profitable for investors and surpluses can be extracted as efficiently as possible.

Amnesty International has received reports that a large number of people were arrested on 26 June 1980 by armed forces at the National University in San Salvador.

About 320 people had gathered in the rectory of the University to discuss the effects of the general strike which had been called by the *Coordinadora Revolucionaria de Masas* (a coalition of left-wing groups) on 24 and 25 June 1980. The strike had been called in protest against the state of siege that was proclaimed on 6 March 1980 and against continuing repression. The group included 15 foreign journalists, students, university professors, members of the university administration as well as members of the *Coordinadora Revolucionaria de Masas* and other popular organizations.

The armed forces, accompanied by tanks and helicopters, reportedly opened fire on those gathered in the rectory; it is not known how many people were injured. Many people were searched by the troops and a large number were reportedly arrested.

At the same time as the attack on the university, armed forces reportedly also attacked a nearby slum area in San Salvador. A number of people were reportedly killed and many more injured in the attack which lasted for more than three hours. It is believed that the troops were searching for popular leaders.

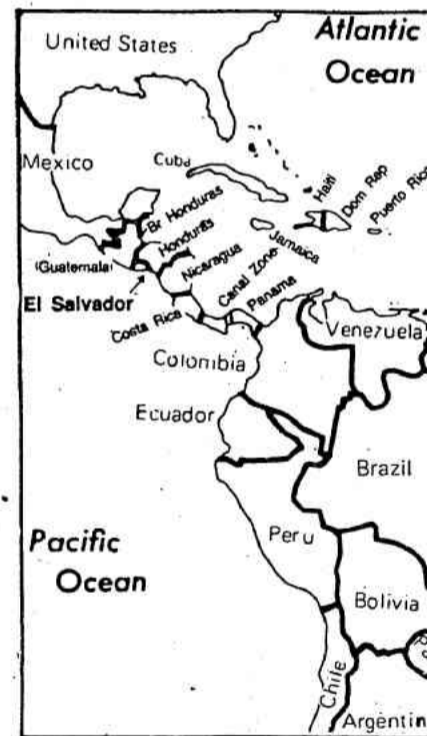
Human rights violations of a most serious nature have continued to take place in El Salvador since October 1979, when a new govern-

ment came to power. These violations, which have intensified sharply since the beginning of 1980, have included apparently arbitrary detentions "disappearances" and killings by military and security forces as well as by the paramilitary body, ORDEN, which has continued to operate despite a government decree in November 1979 declaring it dissolved. Killings of oppositionists or suspected oppositionists persist. Violence and threats of violence continue to be directed against organizations and individuals who have protested against and tried to monitor and report on these human rights violations. Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, who warned on 22 March 1980 that "terror is rampant in the countryside . . . agrarian reform is . . . accompanied by torture and repression", was assassinated two days later.

On 21st May Lionel Mendez 'disappeared'. He was a professor, one of the top leaders of the *Asociacion Nacional de Educadores Salvadorenos (ANDES)*, the National Teachers' Association. He was shot as he was walking in a street in the capital, was then taken to hospital and abducted from the operating table while under anaesthetic, by several armed men. (see UA 104/80 AMR 29/21/80.

Sources: Amnesty International Reports 6 June 1980 and 30 June 1980.
National Outlook Magazine May 1980.

The Amnesty International group on campus is part of a very successful world wide organization that campaigns for human rights for political prisoners and abolition of torture and the death penalty. The person to contact at A.N.U. is Tony Burkett, Bruce Hall. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of every month in the Meetings Room of the Union Building.



VODKA-COLA

The Vodka-Cola generation of the American foreign affairs establishment and its trilateral extension of elitist academics, bankers, journalists and politicians, advance theories of optimistic convergence in order to sell their questionable product. Like the commercial advertising promoting Vodka and Cola drinks, the emphasis is entirely on the positive potential of convergence. Seldom is there any discussion of the possible dangers or negative consequences, just as in the TV commercials and media advertisements there is never any reference to the possible harmful effects of the caffeine and caramel colouring contained in the Cola drinks, nor to the effects on the liver and other organs, of Vodka's high-proof alcohol content.

In general, two broad theories of convergence are being propagated in the West. Both are based upon the hypothesis that radical technological or technotronic change work to correct the defects and shortcomings of each system by substituting the best features of one another. One school holds that the Communist and Capitalist systems will change by adopting the positive features from each other and discarding the negative ones. Central planning of the Communist system will extend through exposure and cross-breeding to the Capitalist system and weaken the power of free market monopolies and privileges, especially the power of the military-political complex. In the East, the introduction of market economy privileges for consumers will modify the excesses of the authoritarian, centralized administration. Symptoms of this hybridization in the West, according to this theory, are evident in:

- The extension of the mixed public-private economy and growing importance of the public sector through nationalization of parts of industry and finance.
 - Importance of the national budget in national income.
 - Large-scale social insurance and health programs.
 - Indicative economic planning by governments, and imperative planning by large-scale enterprises.
 - Increasing public regulation of prices and wages, interest rates and money supply.
 - Socialization of transport, publicly supported housing projects and service sectors.
 - Greater fulfilled expectations for material creature comforts and individual consumer goods, like cars, appliances and foreign travel, inducing relaxing of administrative centralism.
- The corresponding rub-offs on the Communist economies are numerous. Here are some of those most often cited:
- Growing acceptance of consumer sovereignty and choice in retail markets.
 - Greater authority and decision-making delegated to industrial management with a corresponding weakening of arbitrary central authority.
 - Restoration of the functions of profits, interest and cost of capital.
 - Use of monetary rather than quantitative aggregates in planning.
 - Restoring currency convertibility as a final step in discarding autarky.

- Freedom of the consumer market to determine preferences to which the authoritarian central planning authority merely balances out supply and demand through adjustments in prices, quantity and quality of products.

The second and more recent theory seeks to attribute convergence not to exogenous synthesis but to endogenous restructuring of industrial society. It contends that through the technotronic revolution already under way, radical transformation of both economic and political systems has begun. The particular and differentiating characteristics of both the Communist and capitalist systems will necessarily be mutated into completely different social systems closely resembling one another in essential aspects and qualitatively different from the two original models.

To buttress this endogenous theory, a number of modern industrial issues are cited: universal impact of the scientific and electronic age; the gigantic size of modern enterprise necessary to achieve economy of scale, high productivity and low unit labour costs; the consequent vast amounts of investment capital required both technological and financial; long and medium-term planning necessary at both enterprise and national levels to administer and manage the extremely complex modern economy; the domination of the economy by science-based industries, which will be capital and not labour intensive. These technological parameters, the theory goes, will be imperative and determinant upon both systems requiring them to discard their Communist and capitalist specificities and replace them with identical modern, technotronic system components. As in the earlier theories, all of this radical transformation is in some unexplained way supposed automatically to turn out positively for society, that is, the rest of us. The new emerging systems, it is assumed, will discard their worst political and economic authoritarian features and substitute quantitative "scientifico-technical" ones programmed to produce maximum welfare for the greatest number.

Another version of the technotronic convergence theory contends that technically qualified managers with a monopoly over information and specific skills are wresting authority and control from the Communist Party *apparatchiks* and from Western banks and insurance companies. This theory is especially popular among managers and academics, who are or aspire to become consultants to managers. In Eastern Europe, convergence theories have been proposed, which see a form of market socialism evolving - market freedom and consumer choice and sovereignty coupled with central administrative steering of the production and distribution functions legitimized by the continued social or state ownership of the essential means of production.

But all of these theories of convergence share a common defect. They are all abstract models with limited relevance to reality, especially the reality of power and how it functions. This aspect of economic behaviour is always ignored for obvious reasons. Though they have specific knowledge and skills, operational management

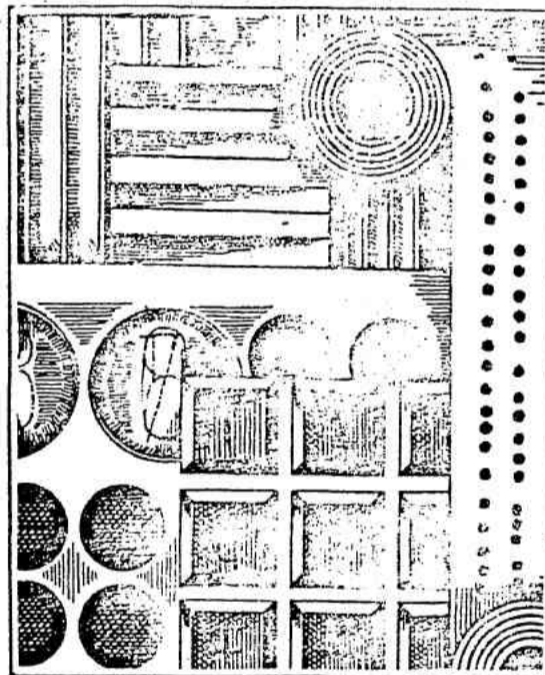
A LOOK AT DETENTE AND THE TRADE POLICIES OF EAST AND WEST, IN THE LIGHT OF THE AFGHAN/IRANIAN PROBLEM

BOB JAMES

seldom has any real political power in a company. Its allotted sectors of authority are subservient to effective power of ownership and control vested in the banks, fiduciary holding companies or other power groups. Power structures vary considerably according to different types of enterprise as do forms of control and ownership. They are too complex and varied to define simply and abstractly. Nothing in the system proves the inevitable dominance of technical knowledge and skills over the ownership and financial control. Similarly, the technocratic managers in the Eastern systems do not wield much influence on major policy options of a strategic nature. No matter how complex and large modern enterprises become, the specialized and segmented sectors of operational managers or scientist-employees will never permit them to dictate to the centers where real overall power and control is concentrated. The technology and structure of industry has changed drastically

over the past decades in such branches as petroleum, chemicals engineering transportation, communications, etc. Banking, finance and credit institutions have been radically transformed as well. Major modifications have occurred in the mode of ownership, especially through domination of the Western economies by multi-national companies. Nation states are losing control over their economies to the new global system of the multinationals. Despite these profound and far-reaching changes of structure and technology, real power and control in the enterprise remains essentially with the same families, banks and combines as in the past. If anything, they are stronger and more concentrated than before. Rockefeller, Du Pont, U.S. Steel, Mellon, Fiat, Shell, Unilever and the fifty leading banks of the world continue to rule over their technologically transformed empires. One merely needs to compare the ownership and control of the oil companies, the chemical, rubber, pharmaceutical, electronic and space

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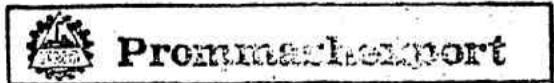
- better management;
- lower working time losses;
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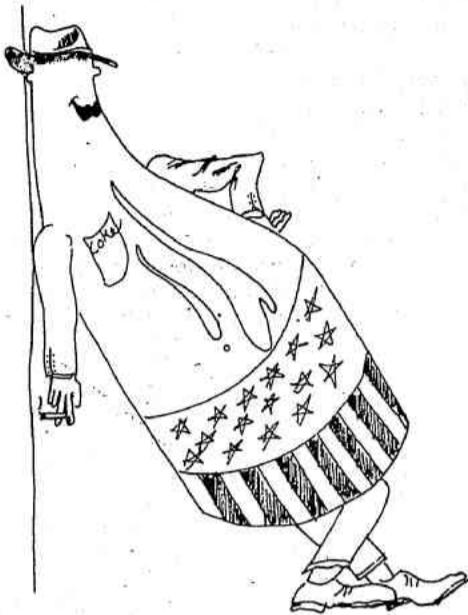
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- providing capitalism with the technology to replace militant labour.
Source: Moscow News Information.

PART 2



industries of the world to appreciate that real power and control has not been substantially transferred or distributed.

The picture is even more clearly defined in respect of the Russian regime where the real power and control by the Party, army and secret police has not been modified or weakened through the introduction of computers, atomic energy, telecommunication and space-age technology. If anything, through planned, widespread application of computers and the centralization of data and decision-making in administrative and production systems, central authority is in the process of recovering the minimal authority it delegated to operational management a few years ago.

The optimistic premises of convergence theory could, however, prove correct. There is nothing theoretically which rules out an optimistic development. It is just that it is not supported by convincing historical or empirical evidence and does not merit a high probability rating. In fact, positive convergence is most likely improbable, a point of view shared by most objective analysts and the majority of industrialists involved in co-operation deals with East-European trusts.

Negative convergence possibilities

- Transfer of investment and technology to East-European countries in order to produce cheap-wage, co-production unwanted imports for domestic and export markets.
- Closure of Western domestic and foreign subsidiary plants to flee strong, militant trade unions, evade stringent regulations of pollution emissions, work hazards and occupational health.
- Gradual dismantling of regulation and control of monopolies and trusts due to the growing number of joint partnerships with Communist state-monopoly organizations.
- Strengthening limitations upon freedom of trade unions, including limitations upon the right to strike.
- Intensification of propensity to secrecy and exclusion of external

influences in industry due to the fact that it would be illegal to reveal economic and industrial data, classified as secret state information.

Management will be put under pressure by state partners to influence official policy to stop anti-detente, anti-Communist, anti-authoritarian opposition.

Growing number of Eastern Communist firms and banks will retain influential lobbyists, important law and public relations firms to promote support from parliaments, governments and mass media close to big business.

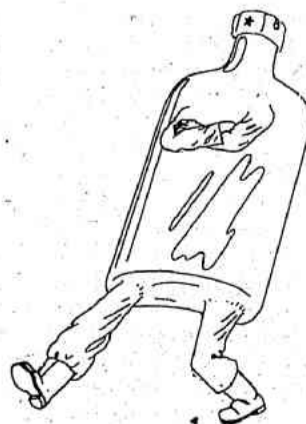
- Guarantees against nationalization in any country by counter-threats to go East to join nationalized state enterprises.
- Integration and assimilation of top industry officials, lawyers, etc., in Vodka-Cola elite and philosophy.
- Propagation of new thinking in elitist circles that industry and economic development require more stable, more authoritarian political systems, based upon technologically competent planning, free of disruptive, destabilizing influences of excessive democracy in the system.
- Strengthening of elitist influence over parliaments, academe and media in promoting an uncritical propaganda package for selling the philosophy of detente.

Vodka-Colanization has not developed in a natural environment. It is an environment which was created, promoted and expanded by the creative efforts of a very small number of people and power institutions. For 99.9% of the world population, like 99.9% of the East-European, West-European, and American people, have in no way been involved or consulted. In no Western parliament to date has there been a really serious debate on detente nor on the implications of co-production systems upon which it is based. It is probable that members of parliament, even most cabinet ministers, have remained uninformed, given the secrecy and mystery which has enveloped the process. It has remained a matter for the elitist professionals and not for the public. Fundamental decisions on the expansion of co-production and economic detente involve only a very small handful of East-West elitists. It is such control and direction of the development of detente by a small group of power merchants on both sides which makes the prospects for positive convergence unlikely and the prospects of a process of negative convergence more probable. Under the guidance of these power elitists, detente has to serve narrow, vested interests, not broad social objectives."

Since the Afghan intervention by Russia, U.S. foreign policy statements have been strongly anti-Soviet. Does this indicate the end of Vodka-Colanization? Does the lack of critical response by corporation spokespeople invalidate the whole Levinson argument? If they had so much invested in Russia surely they'd be upset. And what of alleged control of the Presidency by big U.S. business? Doesn't Carter's anti-Soviet stance disprove this idea?

I think the answers to all these questions is 'no'. One might be tempted to argue that it was the Republicans who were most instrumental in getting detente together, indicating that that party, not the Democrats, was in the grip of the corporations. Unfortunately, both Carter and Nixon came out of the same stable — the Rockefeller/Trilateral Commission stable, and are thus indistinguishable from one another for the bankers. The fact is that the lack of corporate criticism of Carter's boycott of the Moscow Olympics is the best evidence that it is just window-dressing for domestic consumption, just as is the rhetoric of Thatcher and our own born-again anti-communist, Malcolm Fraser.

The Russians may well be engaged in attempts to obtain world hegemony and may well be threatening oil supplies to industrialised Western countries. But that threat has to be seen against the background of who gains from the sale of that oil, and whether we'd all be better off without it and the destructive production and social structures it generates. The further point is that economic penetration of the Soviets is one way the attempt at *capital's* world hegemony proceeds and while it may have some benefits any truly socialist country could rightly regard it as a threat. While the Russians welcome foreign investment however the corporations will take advantage of the situation for their own benefit, and force the politicians to dance their dance. And if war occurs, well, the corporations will all grow fatter, at least as long as they and we survive.



SOMALIAN REFUGEES

IGNORED BY THE MEDIA

Fighting and famine in Ethiopia has driven 1½ million individuals to neighbouring Somalia. Somalia is barely able to produce enough food for its own five million people. It is the worst refugee problem in the world — because they're forgotten!

A result of the Western World's Media preoccupation with Afghanistan and Iran is that the Somalia refugee crisis is being ignored. Few headlines have been written about it; no movie stars or politicians have made pilgrimages there; few agencies are involved.

Men, women and children are crowded together in refugee camps without adequate food, water, medical supplies and without a future. Most of the dead and dying are children. Their tubercular coughs echo from every shelter. They suffer from dysentery, whooping cough, measles and malnutrition. Hundreds die every day!

World Vision, Australia's largest overseas aid agency has been asked to help. Already they have recruited medical personnel and transport back-up (a serious problem in Somalia). Plans are in hand for food shipments, medicines and much more.

The immediate response of some readers will be, that by helping starving people, aren't we only helping the world population to grow, and so produce more mouths to feed?

Even if helping starving people did lead to a population increase that would hardly be a reason for not helping them. To withhold aid on that basis would be to demand the sacrifice of large numbers of people to make life easier for the rest.

Fortunately however, the facts show that birth rates actually fall as living standards rise. With high Infant Mortality Rates and no old-age pensions large families are needed for security — so that at least some children will survive to care for them when they can no longer work.

Somalia's five million people are at serious risk unless we help them to help the 1½ million refugees in their country. Action is required now or by the end of the year there will be a 6½ million people problem.

As the problem is yet to receive adequate attention in the media you can help by talking about the Somali Refugee Crisis. But of far greater assistance would be to support World Vision's life-saving efforts. Send your gift to:

Somalian Refugee Fund,
World Vision of Australia
Box 9944 GPO
Melbourne, Vic 3001.

Please say you'll help today. Your gift right now will enhance the speed of World Vision's response in Somalia.

John Hatton

"listen anarchist"

The following is a reply to the anarchy articles in *Woroni* No. 7. As with all replies I will raise the issues and discuss the interpretations which were proffered in *Woroni*. Thus if you have not read the earlier *Woroni* there is little point in reading this piece.

There have always been anarchists at ANU and probably there always will be. Every few years or so, after there has been a relative cooling off in student politics, the anarchists come out. 1973 and 1974 were very active years with a comparative lull in 1975 that grew worse in 1976. The anarchists came out in 1975 — the president of the Students' Association was an anarchist associated with the Federation of Australian Anarchists (FAA) and in 1976 this resurgence was continued and anarchists ran the O-Week Handbook and *Woroni*. These called themselves the anarco-feminists. There was a subsequent reactionary backlash and in 1977 the gains of the Left and of women were trashed and the Liberal Party, smelling its opportunity created real anarchy and demoralisation for the three years 1977, 1978 and 1979. During these years the anarchists did absolutely nothing. They hibernated — they went to sleep. The right wing anarchy was especially bad in 1978 and it was only because of the efforts of Marxists and other non-anarchist Left that we are reasonably free from rightwing liberal attacks today. So now the anarchists wake up! Most of the 1975/76 anarchists either went to sleep permanently or became Marxists. The anarchists of 1980 are mostly, in student politics, a new troupe, although they are not new to anarchy in the ACT.

They were just plain ugly in their 'Punk'guise. The anarchist piece by Bakunin should not have been published without a suitable comment.

There are five pages to take issue with not counting the *Woroni* cover which I'll ignore as the bomb fantasy belongs to maniacs and really for the ANUSA paper, it was a bit of street theatre. I also wish to ignore page 8, except for one point, because in substance it was just a lot of contentious opinions about history.

SELF MANAGEMENT

The article raised the issue of self-management. Self-management is a contemporary Marxist principle in the non-aligned communist movement. It is one of the fundamental principles of Yugoslavia and is a fair way to sum up the vision of the Australian communists. Self-management is not a wild utopian dream only when it recognises the primacy of political economy, the importance of the means of production on society, and the other concepts of Marxism; class, materialism, dialectics, etc.

Self-management without anarchism is Marxist communism which is not a wild utopian dream.

Anarchy emasculates the necessary political action required to attain self-management and thereby converts it from a destination to a dream. More could be said but as many will know, if it takes three words to make an error it can take three hundred to unravel it.



To turn to the article of Greg Falk, a reasonably good presentation of their doctrine. He says that anarchy is not chaos or confusion but absence of government where everyone has "total freedom and total equality". Clearly something is missing here — something that will prove that people totally free to do whatever they want will not create confusion and eventually chaos.

CHAOS ?

Total equality will not suffice because it is so unrealistic and unnatural that it doesn't mean anything. There never will be *total* equality in human beings and in human affairs. We could perhaps allow sheep or two cent pieces to be *totally* equal but mankind can only hope to achieve *human* equality and *human* freedom, that accepts and humanely compensates and insures against natural inequalities. Some natural inequalities are human and some are non-human such as, the vicissitudes of the environment and disposition of exploitable resources.

If it is "that government is harmful", and that "power tends to corrupt", it does not follow that no government is not harmful or that no power is good. Anarchists refuse to look and search for the causes of power and for the reasons for corruption. They speak as if they do not understand that government by itself does not exist and that it is the forces behind government, in humanity, that are harmful. If you get rid of the government (ha!) without contending with the forces in society, that erected government, the bourgeoisie, you will be quite frankly massacred. Marxists have, for over a hundred years, been trying to show anarchists this, why won't they listen?

Marxists want *practical* human equality and freedom. Even if the whole world was full of free and equal people the freedoms would still necessarily be *social* freedoms i.e. you would not be able to act in the same way in the Pacific Islands as you would in Greenland. A society with one level of development would have less than identical freedoms compared to a society at another level of development. The only solution an anarchist could prov-

ide to this would be to say: Right, we'll have everyone at equal levels of development. And so unable to force the west to go back, would have to force the whole world to become westernized. And we know from events in Iran that some peoples just don't want to be developed because forced development causes harmful government. Before the anarchist can have its way, someone else has to do the work and achieve a society in which development will not be inhumane and lead to harmful governments that oppose the people. This should be Socialism and must surely rank as one of the great problems of our times. The anarchist solves it by ignoring it or by choosing to misunderstand it.

AUTHORITY

Greg Falk says that "socialists depend on government" and that, "the essence of anarchism . . . is the negation of authority over anyone by anyone." Thus when anarchist movements do build up they have to cause squabbles with socialists and communists. This is something the left must take every precaution to prevent. This is, in part, what happened to the ANU left in 1976.

Further on we read that "leadership and expertise are not necessarily connected with authority". Perhaps the truer anarchist position would be that they need not be *in some future time*. It should be clearly understood that authority is a social relation. It cannot possibly exist without a *modus operandi* — leadership, and a credential — expertise. It seems that the anarchists accept the existence of expertise and of leadership but stumble over authority because they do not see it as a social category. There will always be authority as long as nature throws up deleterious circumstances which are not normally present in the general experience of society and which require exception action. It is no mistake that today's authority resembles military authority. A flood, bushfire or earthquake will usually require authoritative leadership. No society with experience behind it, will ever allow a group of firefighters to discuss their leaders expertise when they have to place a firebreak somewhere quickly. In such situations

society will allow the leader the right to use authority even to the point of dictating who is to be in the team. Similarly if unusual climate occurs, a harvest or a sowing could be jeopardised, so that the people holding the expertise and normally functioning as leaders and advisors will have given to them the social right to use authority to resolve the situation. Anarchists make it look too easy. Society can use authority well. The point is that it should not be used in an unsocial way to benefit one group in society over another. The authority the left should oppose is the oppressive authority of one part of society over another that exists today because of capitalist political economy. This authority exploits leadership and expertise and converts them into bourgeois social relations — inhumane authorities. It is one of the means by which the people are kept working for them, instead of working for society. The authority exists to facilitate the political economy of the bourgeoisie or what is a popular expression of the same thing, the profits of the capitalist.

Bourgeois authority becomes more and more refined until all those with expertise and skills in the proletariat find themselves elevated into an authoritative role as managers, technocrats or leading hands etc. This is done purely by political economy. The authority anarchists try to think away will only disappear when the bourgeois political economy has been overcome by proletarian politics. Only marxism has recognised this. The manifestations of authority in today's world that some tip their lances at, are actually only *symptoms* of the tutelage the masses outside the university experience in everyday life under Australian capitalism.

To defeat this one must tackle capitalism by a force within it but yet sufficient to abolish it. This must be a concrete act by the bulk of society with an important leading role going to those people in society who can, in that act, take alternative control of the means of production and thereby create the conditions for a new political economy. Starting from capitalism this will be the workers (or the proletariat) and their guiding principle must be workers democratic control and proletarian morality. This will have an authoritarian face to a few, but yet is one of the ineluctable parts of the process.

DEMOCRACY

One of the more important components of marxism is democracy, in fact some have said that marxism is an attempt to 'win the battle of democracy'. Democracy ensures that the workers can and will serve a useful role for the rest of the oppressed people and, in the last analysis even for the displaced bourgeoisie.

The anarchists say that democracy is a logical contradiction and a physical impossibility! On the contrary, it is the denial of real democracy by the bourgeoisie that is the contradiction and an impossibility realised only by force and trickery. Now it occurs that this contradiction is a component of anarchism. The effect of this is that the anarchists can do nothing against it but can only recognise it in exposé. The final democracy that is finally won will not be absolute democracy the anarchists set up, but social humane democracy. This is another thing the anarchists and some others cannot understand.

THE STATE

As Greg Falk said "Anarchists argue that the main function of the state is to hold down the people to limit freedom". This is another halfbaked idea. Firstly the people are held down by the mere fact that they work for someone else who gains ownership of what they produce. It is a manifestation of the state that it legitimates and facilitates this. There is no main function of the state. The anarchists have simply got hold of what is perhaps the most sensational manifestation of the state. The state is controlled by an upper class that wishes to impose its will onto society. Occasionally this has been done at the same time as people have been emancipated and given new freedoms! So it is that this could occur again but on a vaster scale when the workers are able to claim the state. Our anarchists should have been talking about today's state structures —

even if they limit freedom to some and hold them down it is only to give great freedom to others and release them from popular control. Generally anarchists know what they are saying but don't know what the hell they are talking about. Students should be aware that a good understanding of the functions of the Australian state have yet to be properly grasped. However the modern state allows sections of the people to become political and seek reforms through it but it does this in such a discriminatory fashion that bourgeois parties and bourgeois civil interests have far greater political power. This is because the bourgeoisie inhabits the state by inhabiting the structures of the state which are themselves created by the bourgeoisie in its evolution. The top dogs of the building industry created the Master Builders' Association other top dogs created the Real Estate Institute, others created the Uranium Producers Forum, and others created the modern media. It is no mistake that the Liberals can form a government far more easily than the ALP and

No terrorists



that the government will resolve political economical questions more in accordance with the Uranium Producers Forum and BHP than either the Aboriginals or environmentalists.

Greg Falk went further and said, "that the domination of the state is . . . superfluous". It will only be superfluous when the bourgeoisie is redundant which will be when the political power of the uranium producers, the Master Builders, and the media barons etc. have all been broken..

The article continues, anarchists object to, wait for it; — officials, laws, police, courts, prisons, armies, local councils, nationalised industries, public corporations, banks, insurance companies, schools, universities, press and broadcasting, etc. It seems quite clear

to me that anarchists cannot therefore, play a useful role in a social movement that is trying to democratise institutions or nationalise companies and free the press except when they avoid their own theory. For the most part anarchists do not participate in these activities. When they do participate more often than not, it is as objectors and so tend to frustrate the movement. It is not surprising that at the moment the left cannot abolish prisons, police and councils etc. but it can, and has mounted meaningful campaigns to humanise them. Just as Port Arthur turned into a ruin when the convict mode of production disappeared into history, so too will today's prisons be reduced to rubble when the prevailing mode of production has been fundamentally altered (humanised).

At the risk of becoming wearisome I shall deal with one more point out of Greg Falk's article and that has to do with his contention that Marxists think, "that the basic unit of society is class". He continues — "the state is the political expression of the economic structure". As this is a related matter I will deal with it first. The capitalist state has a vastly different practice and institutions than a workers state and cannot therefore pass off as the direct political expression of the economic structure, also the economic structure creates classes which to varying degrees constitute the capitalist state. The state is the political result of the class structure; specifically of bourgeois dominance over other classes. The *capitalist* state is the *bourgeois* political expression of *what results because of* the economic structure, e.g. *classes*. With these underlined additions Greg Falk's contention stands up a little bit more strongly although that is still not the complete picture.

The present day state is the clear result of the infamy of the class structure: The state protects and fosters class but it did not create the class system — political economy did that. It is within political economy that Greg Falk should seek the holy grail, the so-called "basic unit of society".

I propose to now leave Greg Falk's theories so as to at a later time reply to those in the articles from Bob James that have appeared in several Woronis.

Chris Warren
Corin Dam House

We basically agree with this position — Malcolm Jackson, Steve Bartos, Kerry Alcorn, Matthew Storey.

DO YOU THINK SOCIALISM IS TOO MUCH TO TRY TO ACHIEVE?



med. schools & class

I THINK ANYTHING LESS IS TOO LITTLE



In a standard state university the most powerful faculties are those that provide the community and industry with highly trained professional graduates. These include the Medical, Engineering, Dental and Law faculties. These "professional faculties" are the university's strongest political weapon. It is not an accident that Colleges of Advanced Education do not provide these courses. Although the ANU does not possess an undergraduate Medical School I wish to present an opinion about them and their relationship to class structures.

Medical schools are perhaps the most prestigious of the professional faculties. This is a reflection of the privileged position of medical graduates in the community. Medical practitioners enjoy high salaries, favourable social status and have little problems with unemployment. Also, by the very nature of their work they exercise a great deal of personal power. Consequently, those aspiring to be a medical undergraduate look forward to an upper class position in our society.

SELECTION

However, this opportunity is available only to a few and many factors make such an opportunity almost impossible for the working class. This poses the question of how students are selected and how this selection acts to exclude those from low socio-economic groups.

Selection is usually based simply on HSC scores. The places available are filled by those with the highest scores who apply. On the surface this seems a fair system (assuming you believe high HSC scores are an indication of one's suitability as a future physician). However, this supposedly objective selection process discriminates against those who come from poor backgrounds.

EDUCATION

Firstly, it is well known that private school students have, on average, higher HSC scores than students from government schools in working class areas. If this were not true then why do the wealthy spend money on school fees? Your social class determines the quality of the school you attend which in turn influences your HSC score.

EXPECTATIONS

Secondly, parents have a strong influence on the decisions of a high school student. Often, working class parents have low expectations for their children. It is difficult for a plasterer to imagine his child as a surgeon. It is not difficult for a successful doctor, lawyer or senior engineer to imagine his child as a surgeon. One has high expectations for one's children if one enjoys an upper class position in society. A tradesman is likely to say to his child, "do a good

trade, son", or "don't worry about a career you'll soon get married and have children." A successful businessman is not going to tell his son to be a good tradesman.

COURSE RESTRICTIONS

Thirdly, the course structure and length also discriminates against the poor. Medical courses are usually of six years duration. It is difficult, if not impossible, for poor students to support themselves for such a long time. This is not helped by the erosion (by inflation) of TEAS. Usually the first three years of the course are pre-clinical in content i.e. they aren't in a hospital but are a general para-medical science course. During these years it is almost impossible to take a year off because of the quota system. So if someone gets into financial difficulties it could be the end of them. It should also be noted that medical schools do not allow part-time enrolments.

ELITISM

It is therefore obvious, to all but the thickheaded, that the working class often have to face insurmountable problems in pursuing a career. In the case of the medical school it takes active measures to maintain its exclusive nature and its very privileged position.

Bruce Lee Rogers.

CONCERTS

Taj Mahal
and the
INTERNATIONAL RHYTHM BAND
TUESDAY 17 JUNE
ANU Refectory

SHOOT THE PROMOTER -

A Review of the Taj Mahal Concert
A.N.U. Refectory.

Taj Mahal was advertised to start at 8. We arrived late (9.15) in a last minute panic, worried that we may have missed some momentous musical moments.

Well, we could have lingered over our last cup of coffee before leaving home. In fact, we could have created and eaten a seven course feast, done the washing up, and had a quick game of monopoly. The only momentous moments we had missed so far were a couple of frostbites that the punctual concert goers developed as they waited in the cold, cold night. The queue was long. It stretched out like a bread line, the same pinched faces, shuffling feet and willingness to accept whatever shit is thrown in your direction. And there was a lot of that yet to come.

Eventually we got in. I began to wonder if it wasn't better outside on the breadline. The refectory, never the most congenial or comfortable of places, was arranged with no idea of accommodating the number of people who were there. The crowd at the front was about twenty deep, packed solid (forget about breathing!). Behind them were union tables that people were using as platforms for their chairs. In the middle of these was the control panel. This left a good two-thirds of the refectory for people to stand about in with little hope of seeing anything. Of course, if you were big and beefy you could muscle your way through to a viewing position, and you could see, provided you were prepared to protect your space and not move.

As it turned out, I was glad I hadn't bothered because then started the long wait. It was like an endurance test with the temptation to go home to bed looming large as I struggled to stay awake, opposed to the thought of wasting six bucks and missing the greatest living master of blaah blaah blaah !!

Fairly early on (after a couple of numbers had been passed around), I lost my companions. So, stoned and friendless I stumbled on. It's most disconcerting being in a crowd like this and not recognising a single face, foot or fossil. People are there for a single purpose, to see the performance, and fail to see, let alone acknowledge the person next to them. What's more they accept without a murmur the 'Kick your Head in for Breakfast' attitude common to promoters and performers alike. It's at such times that I remember, too late, that I promised myself to never get so ripped off again, after I attended the mass mud grovel at the Sydney Bpb Dylan concert in

1977. They rake in your money and shit on your head from a great height.

Back to the boredom! I amused myself by watching the people go by. A brawny young man carried another table down on his head. He was greeted by two young women who fluttered eyelashes and admired his biceps, so they too could block the view of the people behind them. There was some slow hand clapping down the front, but the people around told them to shut up.

Around 11, the worst band I have heard in a long time (nobody knew their name) started making a loud noise. Luckily, it didn't last long and was most likely a ploy to keep people happy that there was no music.

So - back to the waiting - makes you want to rip up the lino and stuff it into your mouth, just for something to do.

During this interlude I discovered that the promoter of this gig was none other than the good ol' Union and was told by one of its lackeys that this was 'one of the sacrifices you make for rock n' roll', implying I should be grateful to make such a sacrifice. He also said if you weren't a student you had no right to complain, overlooking the fact that I had paid six dollars to get in. In reply to my comments about the poor seating arrangements, he said that it was a rock and roll gig and people should be dancing. To what? The air conditioning?

At 11.45 Taj Mahal started playing and were very good. Unfortunately, after they had been playing about 10 minutes, I was accosted by dickhead "Wanna dance darlin'?" he slobbered. I tried not to look too revolted and merely said "No thanks".

"What are ya a fuckin' lesbian?"
"No."

However, this was far too subtle for him and so we told him to piss off and he shouted some choice obscenities back: After he'd gone, the people around said tsk, tsk, to us and had the same 'bloody lesbians' disapproving looks on their faces. After waiting three hours for Taj Mahal, not being able to see, being insulted, thoroughly bored and ex-

hausted, I decided it was time to leave. These are the sacrifices you make for rock and roll

G. Badger.



WRECKLESS ERIC
Ainslie Hote, July 1st.

The Ainslie Hotel was packed to the brim with a very diverse audience to see Wreckless Eric on the Canberra leg of his 'Get Smashed' Tour around Australia. This was despite the fact that tickets were \$5 each, (a major consideration for the poverty stricken among us) and the venue where it is always virtually impossible to dance due to the lack of room created by the annoying Canberra audience habit of moving en masse to the edge of the stage and gazing awestruck at any interstate/international bands who happen to honour Canberra with their presence.

Wreckless Eric came on to mildly excited applause and proceeded to give a tight enjoyable performance of rock 'n roll. He is one of the liveliest performers Canberra has seen for a while, rarely being in the same spot for more than a few minutes at a time, in spite

of the rather limited amount of space he had to move around in. Encouraging audience participation is always a difficult task but with certain rather cheeky remarks about disco's and sexism he managed to impart a humorous feeling to the whole affair. Wreckless Eric plays rock 'n roll for fun and this shows. He played most of the songs from his double 'Big Smash' album currently available, which contains most of his older work as well as more recent songs. The best parts of this concert were 'Broken Doll, a charming rendition of 'Reconnex Cherie' and a rousing version of 'Take the Cash as an encore. Of course his best known song 'Whole Wide World' was played and was dedicated 'to a man called Kevin McLaughlin' which for those of you who are lucky enough not to have been at this university for the last decade or so, was a reference to a very popular Union band named Kevin McLaughlin and the Murrumbidgee Orchestra who released a version of 'Whole Wide World'. The band were always good and seemed relaxed and though nothing particularly startling or new emerged from the evening there was a definite aura of competence around them.

On the whole it was an enjoyable evening - complete with some fine rock 'n roll and an entertaining host and well worth attending.



MERCER ELLINGTON LED THE BAND

Tony Llewellyn-Jones*

Shame on you Canberra. Shame on you A.N.U. inhabitants, for not packing the Canberra Theatre last month for the concert given by "The Internationally Famous Duke Ellington Orchestra" Directed by Mercer Ellington - son of the Duke. Cootie Williams was there. Harold Minerve was there. Malcolm Taylor was there. Anita Moore - 'who still awaits the full recognition that is her due' (taken from the programme notes) - sang. And they were (and are) only three of the massive talent that made up this seventeen-strong group of ambassadors of American Jazz.

If the Canberra Theatre Trust, or the Elizabethan Theatre Trust had fully appreciated that tickets worth \$14.90 \$13.90 and \$12.90 were beyond most of us, they would have had a full-house. It seems that late on the afternoon of the concert they finally realised this,

NAIVE ROCK COMPETITION

How nice it is to sit at home in front of the heater.
Nicer still to switch off the TV and stereo, start thinking,
and enter the Dull Events Naive Rock Competition.

All you have to do is get some friends and ideas together,
and record it all on your cassette player. The four
entries that appeal most to the judging panel will go down
on vinyl.

Send your cassette to DULL EVENTS, P.O. BOX 1211,
CANBERRA CITY A.C.T. 2601, with your name and
address.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY:

- (1) No entries from currently working bands or artists.
- (2) No copies of other people's music.
- (3) Material entered should be very odd.

CLOSING DATE: 8 August 1980.

MORE VIEWS

and after cancelling the early show, offered reduced-price tickets for students and the unemployed. But too late. So we had a three-quarter full house. Nevertheless we had a great jazz concert.

Despite a somewhat tentative opening half-hour — from audience and players alike — we were given a night of reminiscence and present and future-shock. In its hey-day, the Ellington Band was 30-odd strong. On Thursday night, 14 players reminded us of the Ellington originals. The Duke's arrangements and genius still shone through. *Satin Doll*, *Take the A-Train*, *Sophisticated Lady*, *I Like the Sunrise*, *In a Sentimental Mood*, *Jack the Bear* were all offered to us with verve, style, tenderness and homage. But we, the Canberra audience, were a little bit shy, or tired, or jealous, or racist to really let the bank know that we loved them as they loved us and the music.

The ten-day schedule the Elizabeth Theatre Trust lumbered on the band was mind-boggling. They were at the Sydney Opera House on a Wednesday night, here on Thursday night, in Melbourne that Saturday, Adelaide on the Sunday and then on to Darwin, Townsville and Brisbane before the end of the next week! No wonder they couldn't respond to our cheers for more. They were 'jet-lagged'.

Anita Moore reminded one of Ella Fitzgerald, Pearl Bailey and Melba Moore. Cootie Williams, at seventy, played like 'the man with a mission' that he is. Dave Young, on tenor saxophone, could give James Galway a lesson or two on breath control. Onzy Matthews, reminding us of the Duke's unique piano technique, gave us his *Hornis in Minor*: a rich, thick, black and blue arrangement for the band. And Yousof Rakha, Johnny Longo and Bill Tillman showed us what years of experience and individuality can give to a band. Indeed, if Mercer has improved at all on his father's band (if such a thing is possible), it is his allowance of more individual solos at the front of the stage: before they return to the body of the band.

There should have been free (or at least cheap) tickets for all the students at the Canberra School of Music. There should have been more people working behind the bars. (They should not have run out of Scotch). The fine, ad hoc group of Canberra musicians that played in the foyer before the show should have played during the interval and after the performance. They were very good.

Perhaps Canberra jazz-lovers, knowing that the Duke was no longer with us, felt that the evening would be lacking something. And in a way it was. His awe-inspiring presence was there however; his arrangements and melodies will live with us forever. And son Mercer led the band with verve (those knees!) and homage. And as I have implied, the fourteen-member band did his ghost proud. The Duke's *Didgeridoo* number somehow captured Australia's black sound in an American idiom, without being patronising or ignorant. Long may He rest in rhythmic peace.

I do not want to sound racist but there we were, jiving in our seats to a predominantly black band; us 'whities' being reminded that jazz, after all, began with a 'black' need for self-expression. They were so goddamned 'cool' (and jet-lagged), and we were so goddamned tense. Until 11.00 pm. And then they had to go to bed. And so did we. It was a Thursday night after all. Tomorrow was another day. And the Ellington Band had come and gone. And the Canberra Theatre wasn't full. Pity.

Why not rush to your local 'record bar' and buy up their stock of

Ellington albums? This music, I suggest, means more than *Mi-Sex*, or *Sky* or *The Police*, or *Red-Gum* or the *Canberra Opera*. Cynics may discuss 'cultural imperialism'. I suggest that it is an expression of the 'Brotherhood of Man' (however 'Western'). God knows, in these days of attempted Olympic boycotts, nuclear madness, inflation rates, unemployment, and the lack of four-cylinder cars, we need all the 'music of the spheres' we can get. Thankyou the Elizabethan Trust (something of a tautology in the 1980s), and the Canberra Theatre Trust for bringing the Ellington Band to Canberra. We must keep tapping our toes and clicking our fingers and nodding our heads to such music. Otherwise we'll go mad. Australia's Daly-Wilson Big Band has a long way to go

* Mr Llewellyn-Jones is a second-year Arts Student.

'THE ROMANTICS'

Do not avoid this record on the basis of its cover. I admit the sight of four young lads posing prettily, clad entirely in tight pink vinyl is rather offputting but you'd be a fool to miss such fun as this for such a minor consideration.

You may have seen the filmclip or heard the single from this album called 'What I Like About You' and if you didn't like that, you will not care for this album. But how could you not love it? There hasn't been such an exuberant piece of pop music on the charts for ages. It positively leaps out and grabs you. The Romantics have been compared with early Kinks and there is a definite similarity between this song and such Kinks classics as 'You Really Got Me' and 'All Day and All of the Night'. Compared with the Christie Allen/Rupert Holmes style rubbish usually served up on Top 40 Radio, this is pure delight.

The rest of the album continues in a very similar vein, even including a Ray Davies composition 'She's Got Everything' which fits in very nicely. All the rest of the songs are written by the Romantics themselves who are Wally Palmer (Rhythm guitar, vocals) Jimmy Marinos (Drums, vocals) Rich Cole (Bass, vocals) and Mike Skill (Lead guitar, vocals). The boys are American and had the good fortune to be produced by Peter Solley.

All the lyrics are of the girl/boy/love variety but then there's no harm in that. Highlights are: 'Gimme one more Chance' which boasts a great melody, an excellently timed lead guitar break and almost frantic drumming, 'Tell it to Carrie' which moves at a slightly slower tempo and is about the closest to a ballad the Romantics come, and 'Keep in Touch'.

Play this record loud at parties or at home and dance and you'll never regret its purchase.

Activities

TUES. 22.
Teenage Roadshow: with Waldos Wedding and Azman Warren.

THURS. 24
Lunchtime 12.40: Kinetic Energy Dance Co. Refect. Lunchtime Concert.
Evening 8.00: 'Teenage Roadshow' film showing details of tour by Roadshow in Southern Queensland and Northern N.S.W.

FRI. 25
9 to 12: Nice Quad

SAT. 26 Breeze.

THEATRE

INNER VOICES by Louis Nowra.
Campus Amateur Dramatic Society,
directed by Rod Wilson.

CADS must be congratulated for presenting a modern Australian play (in contrast to the "safe" European imports which have dominated student theatre at ANU for several years). The recent Festival of Australian Drama is perhaps an encouraging sign that Australian companies are recognising that Australian playwrights not only need but deserve to be produced.

The programme note quoted Nowra describing *Inner Voices* as "a play which shows a mind under such intense pressure that knowledge and a vision of the world is warped into a personal hell". The mind is that of Ivan, heir to the throne of Imperial Russia, imprisoned since birth. In the opening scene the adult Ivan is capable only of repeating his name, over and over, pathetically attempting to retain some sense of identity despite the sensory deprivation of his surrounds. The play follows his elevation to the throne, his tutelage, his growing realisation of his power as monarch, and the eventual tyranny of his rule.

At times, the Australian idiom in the Russian setting was a little disconcerting; one wonders why the historical context (which really is of minor relevance to the concerns of the play) was made so specific. CADS consciously endeavoured to minimise the locality of the play, through a fairly bare, effective set constructed principally of brown hessian.

This set overcame the difficulties which the vast spaces of the Arts Centre present. The height of the performing area of the sense that a play only reaches a third of the way to the roof, bedevils most productions in the Arts Centre, as does the customary disposition of the audience in one small area with empty space on all sides. At *Inner Voices* the audience did not feel oppressed by the barn-like atmosphere, largely because of the very high set and effective use of lighting (or rather of areas of darkness).

Ivan is the pivotal character; Peter Bardsley's performance fluctuated in intensity and concentration. In the opening scene, where a naked Ivan is washed and dressed by silent guards, the character and bewilderment of Ivan come across movingly; and Peter Bardsley skilfully handled Ivan's growing knowledge (and impatience with its acquisition). However, the final scenes, the torment of Ivan's inner voices, was less effective. One of the audience sitting behind me was tetchily muttering "don't shout Ivan" under her breath throughout the final scene; and there was a tendency for volume to do for communication of Ivan's suffering.

Grant Belchamber as Mivorich, the guard who engineers Ivan's rise to power and attempts to control his reign, suffered from overmuch shouting too. Nevertheless, this gross, bloated, selfish, vulgar army captain endeared himself to the audience; he had a strong stage presence, and if not quite sinister enough, was at least there, in bulk!

Good supporting performances from Max Borchardt (particularly in his role as Mirovich's comrade in arms, Leo) and Robert Parsonson as Peter. This last character became a cute Quasimodo like being, played

rather too much for laughs, a fault possibly of the direction rather than the acting.

The script contains subtle possibilities for humour, by and large missed in this performance — incidental slapstick being substituted. There were uncertainties too, about the place of the principal female actors, Princess Ali (Martine Letts) and Baby Face (Kate Graham) — whether they were predatory schemers, or just as much victims as Ivan and his victims are of a brutal inevitability.

But no critic, unless heavily drugged beforehand, is satisfied with a performance. To anybody, any production might have been "better if . . .". At least this *Inner Voices* did not warrant that absurd let-out of a critic trying to be encouraging "good . . . for a campus production". It was competent, "professional" theatre which, with more controlled direction and surer interpretation of the play, would have had even more that its considerable impact on the audience.

CADS appears to have grown since last year, and attracted a quantity of acting and production talent. Immensely pleasing to see.

Reviewed by Steve Bartos.

BOOKS

COMPROMISING POSITIONS

Susan Isaacs
PENGUIN, 1978, \$3.95

Compromising Positions is a glorified detective story set in an American upper middle class community complete with extra marital affairs, snobbery, kids and boredom. The detective, in this case, is Judith Singer, a bored housewife with two kids and a 'successful' husband. The crime she solves — murder (original).

The book is light reading but it is not far off being boring. It does, in a way, make fun of suburbia (routine sex lives, carpools and meeting the kids at the bus stop) but this seems to be only a matter of passing — after all, it is a detective story. Read it if it comes your way but don't go and spend \$3.95 — *Compromising Positions* is one of those just so books.

THE TRACK TO BRALGU

B. Wongar
PICADOR, 1978.

Bralgu is a mythological island, the land of the dead and as the book title suggests, all the short stories in this collection end in Bralgu. *The Track to Bralgu* illustrates the destruction of land, people and culture caused by the greed of the whites; in particular the greed for uranium.

The Track to Bralgu is well worth reading. It is enjoyable to read and at the same time it gives one a glimpse of a unique culture while illustrating the hypocrisy, and destructiveness of white Australians. The book is recommended to everyone and you only need a spare hour to read it.

Beth

no rescue at all

It was said that the release of this album was delayed because the Stones were worried that it had too much of a disco feel. If this is so, any delay seems to have achieved little. This record, from one of the greatest rock bands the world has seen is a waste of the vinyl it is pressed on.

The disco beat is painfully obvious although Jagger and Richard appear to be attempting to play it safe by including a few token efforts at rock 'n roll, a blues number, a couple of ballads and something which sounds suspiciously as if it were intended to be new wave, or perhaps — even punk.

The disco oriented numbers stand out, probably due to the fact that they are so excruciatingly bad. The album commences with 'Dance' — an extremely boring song during the course of which, Jagger repeatedly exhorts us to 'Get up, Get out, get into something new' — advice which one feels he would be well advised to follow. 'Send it to Me' has almost a reggae beat and despite some rather peculiar lyrics, a certain charm. The title track is the worst on the album featuring Jagger making a poor attempt at Andy Gibb style vocals, uninspired drumming from Charlie Watts and some predictable sax from Bobby Keys.

'Indian Girl' the first ballad seems to be an attempt to empathize with the oppressed peoples of the world. Che Geuvara and Fidel Castro make brief appearances and the song is the story of a girl whose 'last piece of meat was eaten by the soldiers who raped her'. It is possible that Jagger

means it when he sings lesson number one that you learn when you're young Life keeps going on getting harder and harder but not in this context. The problems of an ageing rock star may not appeal to Richard and Jagger as subject matter for their songs, but in writing about their own lives and world they could achieve some appearance of sincerity

and feeling which is conspicuous by its absence here. 'All About You' is a ballad in the style of many of the Stones' greatest songs ('Memory Motel' 'If you Really Want to be my Friend') but unfortunately doesn't quite measure up to that standard. It sounds as if Keith Richard is doing the lead vocals though this is not stated on the cover. There is some occasional and pleasant saxophone from Bobby



EMOTIONAL RESCUE: THE ROLLING STONES

Keys and piano from Nicky Hopkins. The chorus has a wonderful melody but the rest of the song does not quite convey the bitterness the words seem to suggest. It is however the best song on the album.

'Down in the Hole' is a straight out blues — a style in which the Stones would find it difficult to go far wrong and Keith and Ron Wood seem more at home here than in any other part of this record. In addition there is some great harmonica playing by Sugar Blue.

'Where the Boys Go' is yet another hymn to Saturday nights which wouldn't matter except that it has been done before and better. Charlie Watts' powers along in his usual style and there is a girl chorus towards the end but the song is eminently forgettable.

'She's so Cold' consists of the title repeated several thousand times interrupted occasionally with 'I'm so hot for you' and such gems as

You was a beauty
a sweet, sweet beauty
a sweet, sweet booty
but stone, stone cold'

all set against a total non-event of a melody.

So there you have it — there was a time when a new Rolling Stones album was a major event in my world and I have defended them against criticism for years. But if this album is any indication, we should wave them a fond farewell and dwell on their past glories of which there is no shortage.

Australia's future?

A reviewer of this book, in another publication began by commenting critically that Altman, on a TV publicity interview, used phrases like 'participatory democracy'. He uses them in the book too, thank Kropotkin, and far from proving that Altman's ideas must be out of date, they and the context in which they are used demonstrate the continuing simplicity of the question to be answered by all would-be change-agents — "Do we do as we are told, or do we as we want to? And should we choose the second, how do we exercise our freedom responsibly?"

I have a different problem from that time-serving reviewer referred to above, whose strength is clearly not socio-political analysis. My problem is that I agree with virtually all Altman has written, have, in fact, been trying to write some of these things myself, and find little to be critical of, at least, in what is here. What is not here is a different thing but I'll come back to that.

What is here is a succinct, readable analysis of 1980 Australia drawing on sources as diverse as the 'Anarchist Case Against Terrorism' and Richard Crossman's diaries yet going beyond them.

Dedicating the book to Salvador Allende, . . . 'killed in seeking a more humane society', Altman moves easily between the traditionally-defined worlds of politics and culture. He makes no bones about his task or difficulties confronting actualisation of his suggestions:

"Whenever I would tell people I was working on a book on the prospects for social change in Australia the usual answer was: It'll be a short one." (p.1)

Beginning with 'Who We Are and What We Want' he early identifies

the nature of the problem-hierarchical social structures through which the authoritarians educate and subdue the populace, and convince us all of the beneficence of their decisions. Many remain unconvinced, but what to do?

Altman moves beyond the typical Marxist approach, seeing it as just as anti-human and materialistic as that which presently exploits us all, big and small alike. In passing, where I would disagree with Altman is in not accepting the prevailing Marxist view as being what Marx actually wrote. I rather feel that Marx was just as aware of the dangers of State Socialism as anyone, but, at least, in his completed works, he tended to place his emphasis on centralised control, so Leninism-Stalinism can be attributed to his teachings if not to his intentions.

In moving to articulate a new definition of politics Altman does what I've been hoping widely-read authors would do. Firstly, he accepts the reality of mass-consciousness:

"One of the great dilemmas for the left in all Western liberal democracies is that they are too often in apparent opposition to the majority they claim to represent. Indeed periods of political excitement and radical gains seem usually terminated by dramatic swings to the right." (p.5)

Secondly, he provides an adequate explanation: "It is not merely that we are taught respect for authority and hierarchy; rather the very structure of the family in which most Westerners grow up teaches us to accept a certain set of power relationships, which is duplicated in the

school . . . , the factory, the army and even the political system." (p.105)

Thirdly, and for a large part of his time he sets out the need for, and the parameters of a new individual consciousness, drawing on gains made by feminists, communards, gay activists, ecologists, etc. But while none of the attempts at describing 'the new consciousness' can be regarded as anything like complete by itself, even integrated satisfactorily (which has not yet been achieved), . . . there is nothing inevitable about the triumph of their vision of the future.' (p.192). Drawing 'the inspirations for the various social movements and participatory politics' together, he comments:

"Ultimately a successful strategy for change will be one that finds a way of synthesizing change at both the level of the state and of civil society, that extends our concept of political while also coming to terms with the way in which politics reflect the way in which we have internalised conceptions of everyday life and behaviour But we must at the same time beware of any simplistic belief in change 'in the head'; a new consciousness does not by itself lead to a new politics." (p.108).

His specified suggestions involve the initiation and support for as much personal cultural activity as possible — newspapers, festivals, schools, etc., etc.. Interestingly, and as he admits, at variance with numerous of his activist contemporaries he suggests emphasis be placed on work for the election of ALP governments, and for change of policies within the ALP.

Here, I must admit to ambivalence. My initial reaction is to mistrust the social-democrats and right-authoritar-

REHEARSALS FOR CHANGE.

Dennis Altman, Collins, 1980 \$4.95.

Reviewed by Bob James. Ians who make most public ALP policy, but I agree that the possibilities under Whitlam for change, especially towards self-managed projects and communities were far greater than under L/CP regimes. Most unfortunately the ALP does not seem to have realised the importance of the low-level small-scale information disseminating and confidence-building efforts of various neighbourhood aid and resource centres. To me these things are vital, as much to the ultimate survival of the ALP itself as to the revolutionary project. Happily, Altman emphasises these, in his description of a libertarian socialist future. I am less optimistic that Altman recognises the physical and psychological barriers to the putting into practice of the theory even by the most committed activist. Just to ask one pointed question, why is the mythic 'Rainbow Region' of New South Wales so disastrously divided by the same personal failings as any urban disaster area. Given Altman's own background it's rather surprising that there is very little sexual politics in this book, and very little confrontation of the obvious fallings-out among people already set out along the road he suggests. Such directness is, I believe, the necessary ingredient for further improvement.

Interestingly and soberly Altman's last chapter is 'Obstacles to Change' 'It is hard not to be pessimistic,' he says. But as he concludes:

"(Men) and women have more control over their history than the dominant culture suggests."

The rest is up to us. If we believe, and struggle, we have a chance for a satisfying, complete life, otherwise . . .

CHINESE MASSAGE :

your health lies in your own hands

I had heard that on Saturday, the 14th of June, a number of students from the "Traditional Chinese Massage" course would be giving a free massage to those who had volunteered to come to the Sports Union and act as patients.

The first thing that surprised me when I walked into the room where the open-day was taking place was that there were more female students than males! I had expected to see only big, robust, muscly males using all their brute strength to massage the volunteer patients. I was intrigued by this and I wanted to find out as much as I could about the course. My first question was: "How can these women cope with work as heavy as massaging?" The answer surprised me. It was because they had learned to use their weight and leverage instead of relying on their muscular strength. I was quite reassured when I was told that the women hadn't experienced any hassles from the men in the class. It was quite obvious too, that regardless of cultural or academic background, anyone is free to join the course.

Looking around and watching those arms, hands and fingers at work, it seemed to me that those students must have practised a good deal. It was hard to believe that the techniques they were demonstrating stemmed from just one semester's training.

Towards the end of the day the students were feeling more and more confident as they saw that what they had been taught was producing wonderfully positive results. The presence of three expert supervisors — Lindsay Yeates who had led the students through the course, his colleague Roger Carter who had spared some time from his practice in Melbourne, and his friend Rick Wong from Sydney, a teacher of advanced Martial Art — added to the students' growing confidence. Their presence assured students that what they were doing was correct. Having three experts of such a combined level of experience meant that all questions were answered, and that they had a choice of using more than one strategy to make their treatment successful. They were shown how to combine the basic skills which they had learned during the course to achieve the desired result. Also, having heard from Lindsay over the semester all about the Chinese view of the body and its functions, students felt that they had really caught on to hear and understand similar explanations from the two other experts.

Knowing that this was the first Chinese massage "open-day" to be held at any Australian university made the students feel quite special, and the positive feedback from satisfied patients filled them with confidence for their future studies.

The course consists of three parts. The first part involves the background and philosophy of traditional Chinese

massage. The second part is learning the location of a number of pressure-points; the students learn different ways of dealing with each point, and they study approximately one-hundred points. These points are also used in acupuncture, (the only difference being that acupuncture produces a different effect from massage treatment on the same point). These are the same points that students of Martial Art are trained to concentrate on.

Because of these first two parts, the course may seem a theoretical course; but this is not so — for only with this theoretical background can the students place their acquired data into a systematic framework of knowledge. With this theory students can later fully understand, and follow clearly, any instructions involving directions on the surface of the body, as well as providing them with the knowledge of how each point should be stimulated and what effect each stimulation produces.

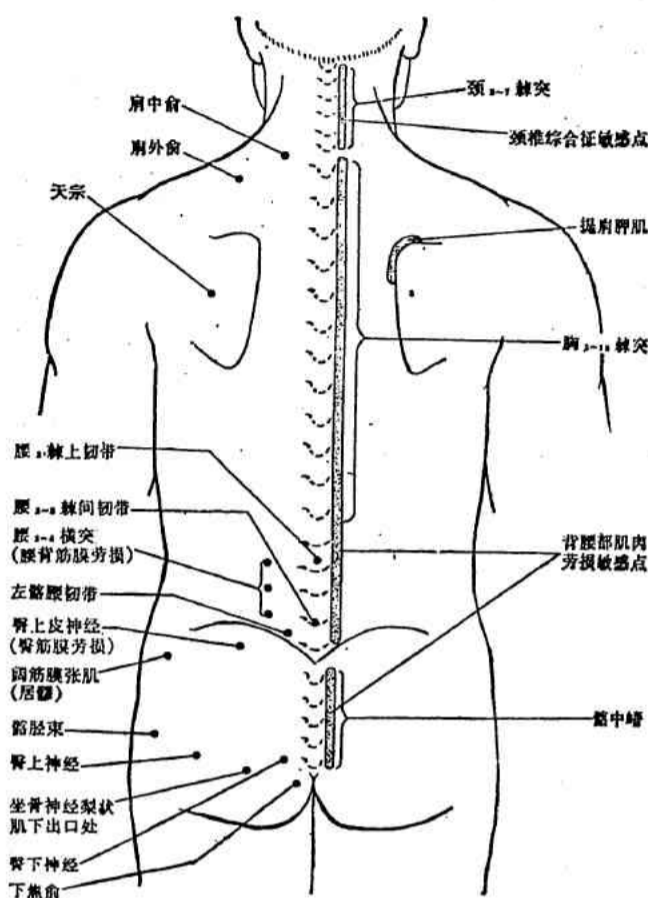
The third part of the course involves learning the actual techniques of massage. This is when students really get down to massaging the different pressure-points which they have studied. They learn how to massage each part of the body, how to make the patient relax, and how to promote good health.

The course is based on two streams of knowledge: one stream comes from traditional Chinese medical knowledge and the second comes from the study of correct Martial Art. The course also focuses on harmful techniques of massage; this allows students to clearly understand techniques which must be avoided, and this consequently gives them greater confidence. Practising all this for some time — under supervision — as these students have done, also increased their confidence in their performance.

Traditional Chinese massage provides a new insight for many who take the course, for they learn not just to understand their body better, but also to relate aspects of their environment to their daily life.

This course is not designed to produce professional masseurs — it does not concentrate on building up clinical experience of the treatment and diagnosis of disease or injuries. Only the basic principles are taught; this allows the students to develop strategies that utilize simple methods of dealing with stress and physical problems, in more and more different combinations — rather than continuously seeking more and more complex techniques. And unlike many "professionals", the students will ultimately be very flexible and be able to treat, in a simple fashion, many disorders.

The Sports Union will provide future students with a room, and massage tables, to practice among themselves. Influenced by the Saturday open-day's success the students who have finished



the course are going to meet each week to continue their practice and development.

Carol James of the Sports Union is to be congratulated for providing such a practical course and encouraging people to look after their own health.

This is what traditional Chinese Massage is all about. What's more... the more Chinese massage we use to look after our health, the fewer pills and potions we'll need to take!
Angela Mavrakis

men's group

The men's group is about men who want to explore the systems and roles which have all too often made us into aggressive, competitive, power-hungry monsters. Unfortunately, the men who are most like this are least likely to feel a need to break it down. An exploration of sexism and power structures in our lives operates both by examining society "out there", and if it is to be of any real value, by examining ourselves and the ways we have internalised our dominant and masculine roles. The concerns of the men's group are a case where the personal is glaringly political.

There seems to be an assumption around the campus that a group of men who want to question, or even smash masculinity, must all be homosexuals. This is *not* the case by any means — "Masculinity" defines and limits all men, as well as making them oppress women.

There are quite a number of men involved in the group who see themselves as homosexual — perhaps the difficulties we face by making that choice have led us to question, and to wish to destroy sex-role stereotypes and the rest, more often than is the case with most heterosexual men.

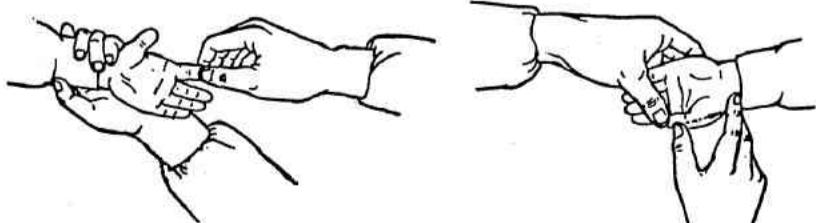
Any group supposedly concerned about sexism and its effects which ignored the issue of sexuality, and whose members refused to examine their own sexuality would be a farce.

It is unusual for homosexual men to find support and total acceptance from heterosexual men, as is the case in our group. Once the barriers are down, we have a lot to offer each other. This is one aspect of the group which makes me very happy and one which provides encouragement for the future.

So, if you come to the men's group expecting a mob of "poofters" you will be disappointed, and if you expect that there will be none or that they will hide the fact that they are then you will also be disappointed. But if you come without making assumptions about people's sexuality, or about how their sexuality affects their personality, then you won't be disappointed; and you may be able to learn something, as well as hopefully offer us something to learn.

Geoff Little.

The next meeting of the men's group is on the first Tuesday of the new semester, in the Knot Holes Bar at 1.00 pm.



The adventures of
Henry Maltavers
esq.
suave sophisticated type.

by Christopher.

It all began one morning

ringggg!

Sally zzz

Gad Maltavers you must be slipping you look awful this morning!

Well it's nothing a scotch and water won't fix.

Hmm nothing much on television these days, I guess I should just go out for a walk.

Hmm, Nice sunny day in the park, flowers, kids playing, birds singing, the works!

a bird

But somehow there seems to be something missing.

A restaurant, I think I might as well have some lunch.

URANT

I shall be right back with your order Mr. Maltavers.

Thanks

It's amazing, that's Henry Maltavers out there, and for lunch he orders cheese on toast!

What?! None of my Boeuf à la mode, no Farce aux Rognons, nor côtes de porc sauce Nénette !!!?

Afraid not

Not even my most beautiful dish, my Cervelles Braisées?

No just toast and cheese

Later back home.... Today has been quite odd, somehow there's been something wrong, what can it be?

a pensive Maltavers

Oh no, can't happen?? To me of all people, I've gone through a whole day without a single exciting adventure!...

cracking up in despair

Adventures!! I need to have adventures help; heellpp...

adventure withdrawal symptoms

This is absolutely terrible, Maltavers is too nice a guy. Will he be able to pull himself out of it? Find out in the next exciting episode.

BEAKS

The Chimp's looking very sleek and fat.

Has he made his peace with the public Service?

They discovered he was an endangered species, and palmed him off on National Parks and Wildlife...

... who sent him to Queensland to study the environmental impact of non-human species.

He reckons it was a bit rough at first.

None of the pubs'd serve him because of his long hair.

Then when he cut it off, they mistook him for a Cabinet Minister...

... So he got a sore hand writing out building permits for sandbars.

The quack declared him fit fast enough, though.

When you're raking in that much, you can't afford to be out injured.

It's not cricket.

They put him in the way of this nice bit of mangrove swamp on the Sunshine Coast.

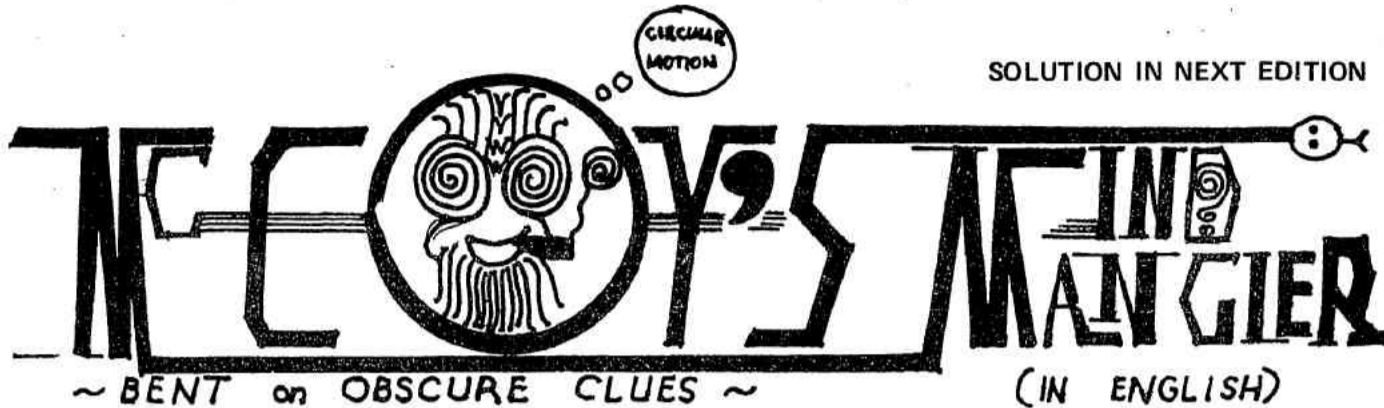
He says it's got coal, oil, radioactive crocodiles, a fragile, complex ecology..... the lot!

So he's going to make his impact by selling it to the Japanese as a tourist resort.

BEAKS 2-7

ACROSS

1. Happen
6. Alarm
10. Hits
15. Tea
18. Blue
19. Wheezes
21. Oilcloth
22. Riding Dress
25. Small mountain lakes
26. Obliterate
27. Iris
28. Sidestep
29. Interval of silence (Mus.)
30. Undertakings
32. Flowers
33. Misbegotten idiot child (Oxf. Dict.)
35. Short stanza concluding certain forms of poem (arch.)
36. Ping! Pang! Twing! Twant! Twong! etc.
38. Concerned with the matter
42. William Divulges?
44. Sulker
45. Australian Malpractitioners Association (abbrev.)
46. They (Fr.)
48. Azure firmaments
50. Science of intellect
55. Drinking holes
57. Strike noisily
58. Cinches
60. Nucleus (of nuts)
61. Found in tanks, jungles, or cages
63. Appertaining to the stiff upper lip
66. Sends out
68. Walks obliquely
69. Lodged in
71. Stories
73. Portico
74. Originally, it was 1,000 Roman paces
75. Stored fodder
77. Tiny Tim's claim to fame
79. Head north-west and you put it behind you
82. Fox cross weasel
84. Subtract
86. Fold
87. Grammatical rest
91. Should
93. Arranged in ranks
94. Imitator
98. Click (colloq.)
100. He's not in Iran
101. Parsimonious
102. Fuck up
104. Slant on anything
106. What swallows up anything
109. Say boo to
110. Bob cat
112. Word signifying Jews confession of faith.
114. Giveaway to any narc when tripping
116. Australian Tertiary Education Revulsion (abbrev.)
117. Made a technicolour yawn (2 wds; 5,2)
119. Present documents for scrutiny
121. Wrist jewellery (pl.)
122. Water bird
124. Type of tree
126. Athletes (abbrev.)
127. Dismember
131. Energy unit
133. No. 1 Boss Man (2 wds; 3,3)
137. In 3/4 time
138. Class from which the ruling body is drawn
142. Equipped with weapons
144. Inspirit.
145. Danger
146. River in Tasmania
147. Photocopy
148. Prevent
149. Of so-called temperament of 'the aged' woman.
150. Took it and wrapped it round your neck
151. Movement associated with Chubby Checker
152. Many hesitations
153. International Team Competitions
154. Inquires
155. Preposition
156. Letter of alphabet.



SOLUTION IN NEXT EDITION

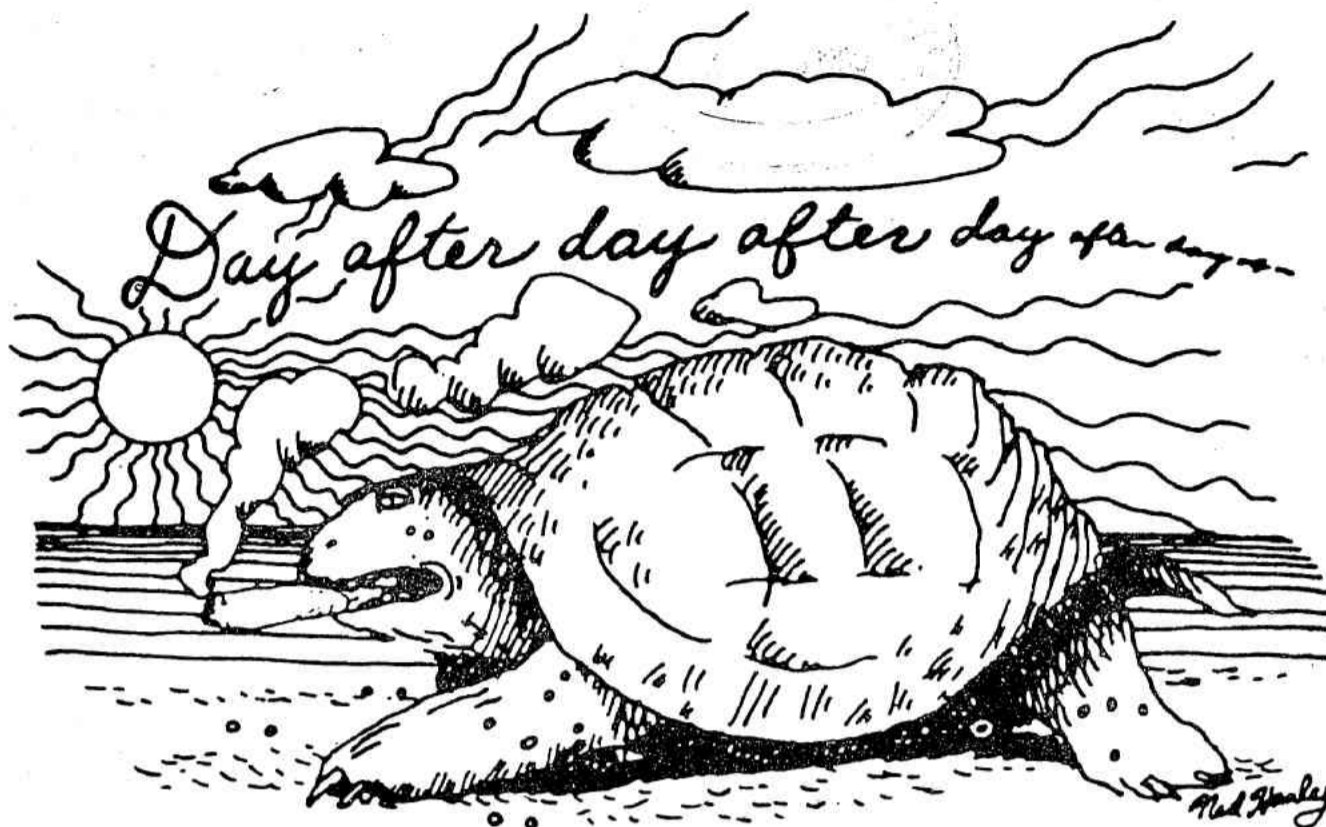
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DOWN

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Cereal | 34. Suffers | 67. Valuable Indian Timber tree (pl.) | (2 wds; 4,5) |
| 2. Russian ruler | 37. Chef | 70. American Punk band | 111. Brass Instrument |
| 3. Heal | 38. d'Hotel | 72. Fistula (Path.) | 113. Mountain |
| 4. Vases | 39. Innermost membrane enclosing foetus pre-birth | 76. River mouth | 115. Reverberation |
| 5. Repair to former state | 40. Famous S. American dance (pl.) | 78. Famous Australian Painter | 118. Sound of little feet |
| 6. Up in the sky without a parachute | 41. Jumped | 80. Golf mounds | 120. Chooses (?) government |
| 7. Obtain a reward for work | 43. Linings | 81. Male deer (pl.) | 122. Paper-making grass |
| 8. Winged | 47. Ermine | 83. Principalties | 123. Calmly peaceful |
| 9. Feel indignation | 49. Rotating roast (pl.) | 85. Rough growths of hair | 125. Printing errors |
| 10. Theme (2 wds; 5,4) | 51. (of verse) Consisting of three measures | 87. Clog (Fr.) | 127. Overwhelmed |
| 11. Bird | 52. Country | 88. Beginning of an era | 128. Sex |
| 12. Affected manners | 53. One room prison (pl.) | 89. Measuring device | 129. Piece of crockery |
| 13. Pincers | 54. Rain and snow | 90. Dark p.m | 130. Speak to the greatest degree? |
| 14. Deliberative meeting | 56. Arc | 92. Hitch-hike | 132. Marriage (Gk) |
| 15. Tribe of American Indians | 59. Get low | 94. Inborn | 134. Suffocate sorrows |
| 16. Devastation | 62. Souvenir | 95. Type of bird | 135. Prefix: of all things and places |
| 17. Embarrass | 64. Dive | 96. Colour fasteners? | 136. In a gaggle |
| 20. Dishes up | 65. Prefix: concerning the sun | 99. Shine | 139. Flower |
| 23. Idea (Fr.) | | 103. Weapons | 140. Soot |
| 24. Trial | | 105. Embroils in war | 141. Trace |
| 31. Dances | | 107. Italian currency | 143. Be infatuated with. |

375 9147
No. 1

FUCK LEGALISATION



Smoking dope "legally" is no solution to the totality of our oppression. What real difference will it make to our everyday lives if we can smoke marijuana openly "legally"? We smoke it openly right now. Will the loneliness, the anxiety and the boredom of our lives suddenly disappear? Will our bosses be immediately turned to ice? Will the police chief choke to death on a roach; and will everything be free? Think about it.

Legalization means : Camel filters, Acapulco Golds, Rothmans longs.....
Singing the praises of W.D. & H.O. Wills:

"Queensland heads, Queensland heads,
Buy till you die and work until your dead."

We've had enough of buying and working, enough of pigs and laws. To talk about life today is like talking about rope in the house of a hanged person. So legalizing grass or even acid will not stop us from being outlaws; because we plan to annihilate everything that stands in the way of our desires! We want to abolish the system of wage labor, of profit and of bureaucratic power. We want to decide the nature and conditions of everything we do, collectively and democratically. We want the whole world to be our conscious self-creation, so that our days are full of wonder, learning and pleasure.

For a life without dead time,
and a revolution of untrammelled desire!

AURORA
P.O. Box 99999
A.C.T.

ABOLISH ALL LAW!